

The War In Pictures

Nov. 9th
1918

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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NOTICE TO READER.—When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas. No wrapping. No address.

Postmaster General.

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Lovare of the
1st Regiment

He's an American;
that is he comes from
Buenos Aires

Chas. Roy Baldridge
France '18



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Edition Over 500,000 a Week

— as *Transportation Makes Greater Demands*
Upon the **MOTOR TRUCK**

Republic nation-wide service is a big advantage

Greater demands are constantly being made upon motor trucks everywhere. Transportation needs are urgent. Every truck must be kept at work day-in and day-out. Each truck must be made to haul every ton of freight that it is capable of hauling.

Republic Nation-wide Service makes this possible for the owners of Republic Trucks.

There are more than 1300 Republic Service Stations, distributed all over the United States, making Republic Service available to Republic Truck users in city and country alike.

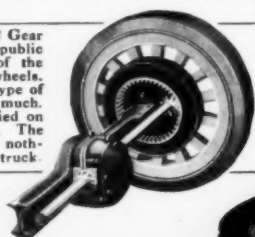
Republic Service is uniformly dependable. Each Republic Service Station is interested in keeping every Republic Truck in its territory working at highest efficiency at all times.

It is this conscientious service together with the quality built into all Republic Trucks that is responsible for Republic attaining the leadership in the entire motor truck industry within five years. Last year Republic built and sold more than twice as many trucks as the next largest manufacturer.

There is a Republic Truck to meet every hauling requirement. Seven Models— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to 5 ton. The Republic dealer will help you decide which model will best meet your needs.

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Alma, Michigan

The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much. The entire load is carried on a separate I-beam axle. The driving mechanism has nothing to do but drive the truck.



REPUBLIC

Internal Gear Drive

MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

The Easy Way To Buy a Typewriter

By Burton Wynne

IT takes a stirring story of real commercial daring to make an imprint upon the war-filled mind—a story with a distinct shock.

And here it is. Even in peace-times it would have created a furore in commercial circles.

I relate here the story of how The Oliver Typewriter Company set itself against all precedents, all tendencies, and in times when most men are content to ride with the tide, how Oliver executives dared to liberate the public from extravagant typewriter prices.

As for the shock, let it be stated briefly at the beginning:

The \$100 Oliver now sells for \$49!

The Company asks less instead of more! Whoever heard of such war-time ideas? Half price in double price times! Do you pay half price for anything else nowadays?

Oliver Strategy

Foresight prevailed at the conferences when the Oliver Plan was conceived. The future pointed to radical economic changes.

Here is the original idea as stated by an Oliver official:

"We will take the \$51 that it is costing us to sell an Oliver and subtract it from our standard price of \$100. Let the buyer keep his \$51.

"Let him buy the Oliver direct. Let him save every cent possible.

"We can offer the identical Oliver, without a single change, for \$49 by this new way of distribution. It is tomorrow's way, when all will practice thrift.

"Low price and easy terms, together with our new and easy way to learn to operate the Oliver quickly, makes typing possible for all."

And so by preparation, The Oliver Typewriter Company, with the Nation's Declaration of War, was able to announce the \$100 Oliver for \$49.

The announcement brought a terrific increase in sales. Orders and inquiries poured in. Within a month, the plan had been voted an astounding commercial success.

Other thousands outside of business were able to give up tedious longhand. The Oliver plan made it possible.

The Oliver is easy to learn, having a standard keyboard. And if requested when ordering, "The Van Sant System of Touch Typewriting" is included free, the same course used by prominent business colleges.

"Everyone now can afford a typewriter—with the famous \$100 Oliver selling at \$49 and easy terms of \$3 per month. Now no one need use longhand—even for personal correspondence."

"A fore-sighted plan makes the Oliver the universal writer both in business and in the home."

Mr. Wynne states here the amazing war-time facts which make the Oliver easy to get, easy to buy, easy to learn.

The Identical \$100 Model

The Oliver Company took the public into its complete confidence. It published a book, entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy."

This book and each Oliver advertisement tells how as well as why the price of brand new, latest model Olivers was reduced to \$49. They tell where the \$51 used to go.

There are no longer hundreds of expensive Oliver salesmen and agents traveling all over the country, nor costly branch houses in numerous cities.

In dozens of other daring ways, Oliver executives have gained new economies for the public, without sacrificing quality one iota. Every selling waste is taboo.

Simply Self-Selling

Here is the easy way to buy an Oliver. Note that you are your own salesman.

Remember, you receive a new Oliver, not rebuilt, not second hand.

First, you mail the coupon below for either a free trial Oliver or for further information. When you ask for the free-trial Oliver, it comes immediately without your paying a single penny for it.

Keep it for five days. Use it as if it were your own. Compare it. Match its speed and workmanship.

Then if you want to own it, send \$3.00 per month until the \$49 is paid. Throughout the trial you are the sole judge.

You can learn to use the Oliver quickly. Our free course is simple. Anyone can learn—school children included.

If you don't want to keep the Oliver, return it. You are not under the slightest obligation to buy. Even the transportation charges are refunded.

That is all—absolutely all—there is to the New Oliver plan. All round-about ways are pruned.

Save \$51 Now

There is no need to pay \$100 for \$100 Olivers now. And there is no need now for anyone to be without a typewriter, with such a rock-bottom price and such easy terms.

Over 600,000 Olivers have been sold. Many of the country's greatest businesses use The Oliver—such concerns as The United States Steel Corporation, Montgomery Ward & Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Pennsylvania Railroad, Bethlehem Steel Company, National City Bank of New York, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Diamond Match Company, and hundreds of others. Over 600,000 have been sold.

In the business world The Oliver is a greater success than ever. And now it enters a more universal field; it is available for all—even school children, whose lessons can be typed. And it is being bought by farmers, professional men, and individuals with considerable private correspondence—people who hitherto have depended on longhand.

**Do not wait.
Mail the coupon now.**

**Canadian Price \$62.65
Until January 1st, 1919**

**The Oliver Typewriter
Company**

1048 Oliver Typewriter Bldg.
Chicago (825)

**Was \$100
Now \$49**

**On January 1st
the Price Advances to \$57**



This coupon not valid unless mailed and postmarked before midnight, December 31, 1918.

**THE OLIVER
TYPEWRITER
COMPANY**
1048 Oliver Typewriter
Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay \$49 at the rate of \$3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

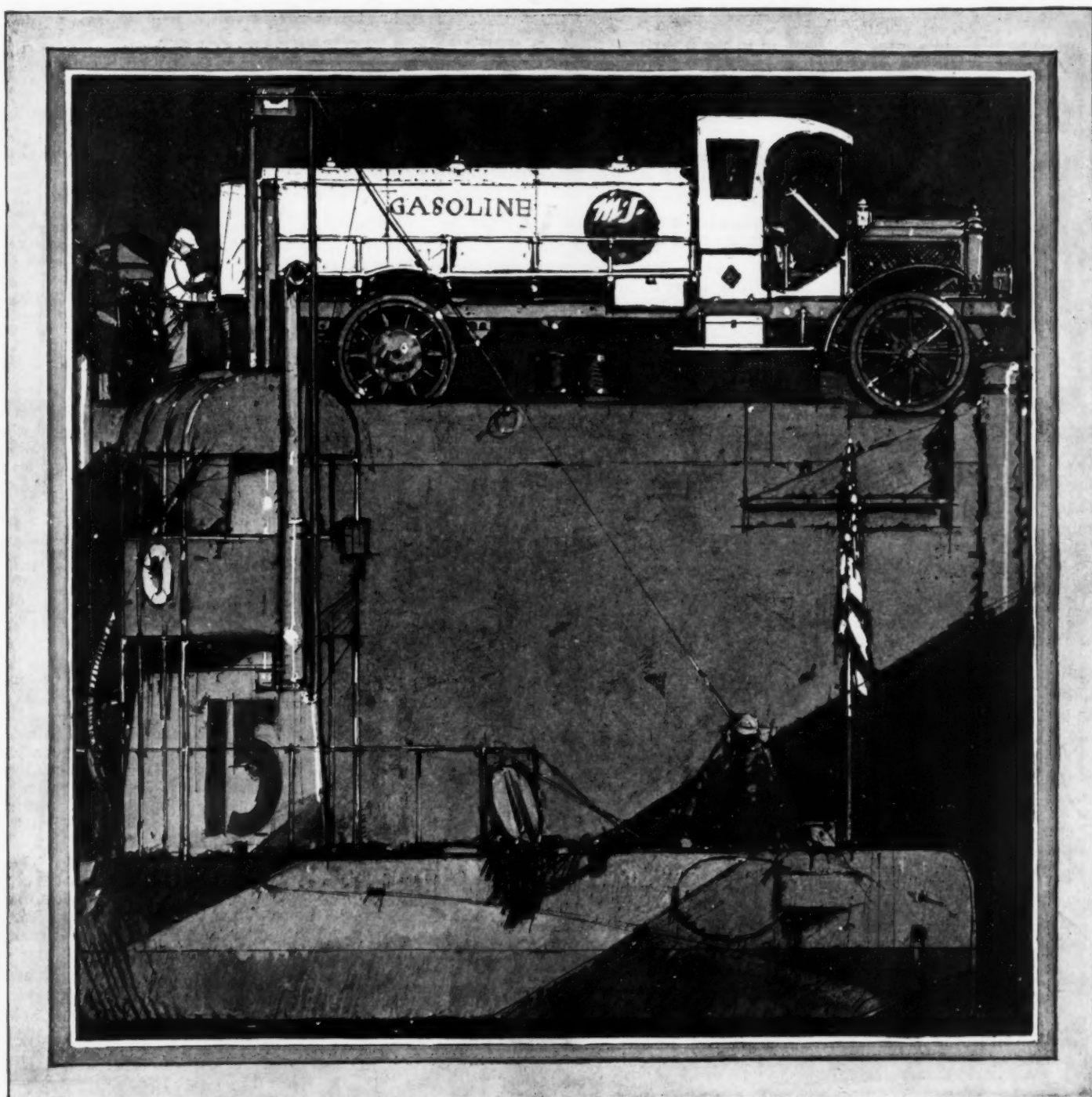
Name

Street Address

City State

After January 1st the price of the Oliver Typewriter will be \$57. We are compelled to make this advance because of the increased cost of production. Our plan and the Oliver remain the same. To lower the quality was unthinkable. The addition in cost insures its superiority.

The \$49 price of the Oliver has been widely advertised. We want to be entirely fair—so we notify you in advance that if you have been planning to buy at this price you may not be disappointed.



Heavy Duty White Trucks with Double Reduction Gear Drive



EACH day of war progress makes it plainer that a good motor truck helps the country, its industries, its people.

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief
CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

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CXXVII

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918

No. 3296

A Great Army of Allied War Workers

By JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE

SINCE my return from France, certain initials mean more to me than ever before. One could not conceive of this war, its preparation and successful operation, without associating with it the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., S. A., Y. M. H. A., and A. L. A.—a list that reads like a catalogue of good deeds. It has been wisely decided to make these different organizations allies in name as well as purpose. The spirit which prompted the centralization of organization in the Allied armies is adapted to the needs of the greatest war-supporting agencies ever known, joining together in a common cause, which has been aptly called The United War Work Campaign.

The goal is \$170,500,000—a small budget in comparison with the billions that are invested in war activities. This money will be needed to furnish that which the Government, with all its generous appropriations, cannot provide. Where is there a boy overseas who has not gone into the "Y" or "K. C." or "S. A." hut and found stationery, pen and ink ready? The mothers and fathers owe a debt of gratitude to all these organizations that can never be paid. They combine to form the cord that binds the boys more firmly to the home ties. There is no doubt that their work has stimulated, and, in many cases, inspired letter-writing; that it has kept home sweet and wholesome, the while helping to make the American army the joy and pride of every American heart.

The Y. M. C. A. triangle and the Red Cross are two emblems indissolubly associated with the flag overseas. You do not think of these agents as mere adjuncts. They are living, breathing parts of the Expeditionary Force and have had a powerful influence in keeping the greatest military organization in the world free from militaristic aims and purposes.

It is the militant spirit of home and country that the war-work activities have inspired, and in the reflection of the home fires burning so brightly we can catch the radiance of the wonderful work done by men and women under the banner of "War Work" crusaders. It is not only their work among our own people that counts, but also its influence on the people of Italy, France, Belgium and all the Allied countries is measureless. Through them they are able to interpret the real tenets of western civilization. They emphasize most emphatically the distinction between the militaristic and cruel barbarous plots of the enemy and the high-minded ideals emblazoned on the banner of the Allies. Let the huts tingle with the clink of the contributions, for it is one avenue through which you can send your boy that which no money can supply, for he has through these organizations the opportunity of clean associations, so that he may

return even from the tragic work of the trenches and battle-field free from all the savagery and brutality that are associated with the idea of warfare. Let the beacon light of the associations burn brightly, for it carries with it the inextinguishable light and love of home ties. The cheery blaze on the hearthstone of the huts behind the lines has its place, and its part to play, quite as important as that of the ammunition and supplies at the front.

This fact is recognized by General Pershing and the other leaders—these men whom the boys learn to love because they are ready with them to brave the bullets and cannon's fire and push on for God, home and country. Of all the privileges that came to me after speaking to the boys even at the front was to meet them at the huts and hear them respond "Oui, oui, Monsieur," and hear them echo that clarion note as with one voice, "We'll stick to the finish."

It was an inspiration associated with the wonderful work which the United War Work Campaign is supporting. A German prisoner at Neufchateau told me that one of the great weaknesses of Germany in this war was

Could I ever forget the scene in Base Hospital No. 1 where the convalescing soldiers, some propped up in bed and some in chairs, were enjoying their books? It was especially gratifying to see one of them with a copy of "Heart Throbs," and to hear him remark to his neighbor: "I have been visiting home, reading over these old poems this morning."

Incident after incident is recounted to the American Library Association of the wonderful influence of its work. There is the story of the young Italian in the American Army who had been wounded, and in the hospital library established by the A. L. A. he spent his time in reading "Dante's Inferno" during his convalescence. He read it in English and then "Plutarch's Lives" and Plato's "Dialogues." Inquiry disclosed the fact that this Italian, who had scarcely read a book before, read three biographies of Napoleon, Froude's "Caesar," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," Maeterlinck's "Measure of the Hours," Hudson's "Psychic Phenomena," and Maturin's "Laws of Spiritual Life." Here was an Italian boy who, in the busy workaday world, would never have read these books and was able now to read them in odd moments.

The United States army is providing a veritable college course for hundreds of thousands of young men. They do not all read the classics, but they all read something, and many of the foreign-born soldiers in the army are reading their own classics translated into English. All through the cantonments, where there is a preponderance of foreigners, are books in their own tongue, but many prefer to read familiar tales in English. Some of the librarians find these foreigners are able to help them with translations. One librarian was puzzled over the Greek title of a book and he asked one foreign soldier what it might be. "Why, don't you know?" exclaimed the soldier. "It's 'Sherlock Holmes.'"

The translation of modern literature into foreign languages has had a most stimulating effect in encouraging foreigners to read English. After they have read a book in their own language, they read it in English, and, because they know the story, the reading is made

easier. Even "Robinson Crusoe," translated into many tongues, and handed to soldiers who knew little English, adds glory to the immortal character, and "Arabian Nights" has run the gamut. Russian, Italian and Polish soldiers seem fascinated with this story, and call for it. Remember, there are over forty nationalities represented today in the United States army, and even a casual observation brings one to the conclusion that when the army returns every man will speak and read English

Continued on page 600



AMERICAN
American soldiers in hospital enjoying books and magazines plentifully supplied by the American Library Association.

that they did not have such organizations to look after the morale and morals of the men at the front. This was one legion that the German military experts had not counted upon in their plans for conquest, devastation and destruction. The soul of a nation has been revealed not only in the heroic deeds of the battle-field but also in the work that carries the spirit of home right into the far-flung battle-line.

Little Signs That Reveal Character at a Glance

The Simple Knack of Knowing All About a Person at Sight

EVERY ONE knows that a high forehead indicates the intellectual type—that a receding chin denotes weakness, while a pronounced chin means determination—these things and a few other signs are understood by all. But often these signs are counterbalanced by others which are just as apparent but which the average person doesn't know how to diagnose.

As a consequence we often jump to conclusions about people which prove incorrect because we don't carry our observations far enough. It's like trying to read a sentence by looking at the first one or two words. We might guess the sense but more likely than not we'd go wrong. Yet once you have the secret, you can understand what *all* the little signs mean and get at a glance a complete picture of the characteristics of every person you meet, as easily as you read this page.

I know this to be true for I used to be about the poorest judge of character that I know. I was always making friends only to find that they were the wrong kind, or saying the wrong thing to my customers because I had failed to "size them up" correctly, or lending money to people who never intended to pay me back. I even made a costly mistake by giving up a good job to go into partnership with a man who turned out to be little short of a thief.

I was pretty much discouraged by this time and I determined that the thing for me to do was to learn to read character, if such a thing as that was possible, for I felt that unless I did know whom I could trust and whom I couldn't, I never would get very far.

It was about this time that I read an article about Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who is recognized as the foremost character analyst in this country, and who was employed by a big company at a record fee to select their employees. I thought then that if hardheaded business-men paid such a salary as this in order to insure their getting the right kind of workers that there sure must be something in character reading for me.

One day while in Pittsburg my eye was attracted to an announcement of a lecture on Character Analysis by Dr. Blackford and I decided to go and see if I could learn anything.

That lecture was an eye opener! Not only did Dr. Blackford show how easy it is to read at a glance the little signs that reveal a person's character, but after the lecture she gave a remarkable demonstration of character reading that amazed the audience.

She asked the audience to select two people in the hall to come up and be analyzed. Several men, all of them entirely unknown to Dr. Blackford, were suggested and finally two were chosen. As they came upon the platform Dr. Blackford looked them over keenly and, after a moment's thought, began to analyze both of them at once. As she mentioned the characteristics of one she described the corresponding characteristics in the other.

Beginning with generalities, she told the audience, every one of whom seemed to know both men, that one was a good mixer, aggressive, bold and determined, while the other was more or less of a recluse, very self-contained, quiet and gentle.

The first, she said, was brilliant, clever, quick-

witted and resourceful; the second a silent man, slow and deliberate when he spoke, and relied upon calm, mature judgment rather than brilliant strokes of ingenuity and wit.

The first man according to Dr. Blackford was active, restless, always on the go, impatient, and able to express himself only in some active, aggressive manner. The second man was studious, plodding and constant, and expressed himself after prolonged concentration and careful thought. The first man, the doctor said, was therefore especially equipped to execute plans, to carry to success any course of action, but was not particularly qualified to make plans or to map out a course of action—he could make practical use of many different kinds of knowledge but did not have the patience or the power of concentration to search out and classify the knowledge so that it could be used. While he was a brilliant speaker, a resourceful and effective debater, he lacked the

the other the student and counselor, and as a team they were remarkably successful.

* * * * *

When the lecture was over it didn't take me long to get up to the platform and inquire as to how I could learn more about character reading, and I found that Dr. Blackford had just completed a popular Course that explained the whole thing and which would be sent on approval, without charge, for examination. I immediately wrote the publishers and received the Course by return mail.

And when it came I was never so amazed in my life—for here was the whole secret in seven fascinating lessons. No hard study—no tiresome drudgery, just interesting pictures and simple directions that I couldn't go wrong on.

Why, the very first lesson taught me pointers I could use right away and it was only a matter of a few weeks before I was able at one quick but careful survey to tell just what a man was like by what he looked like.

And what a revelation it was! For the first time I really *knew* people whom I *thought* I had known for years. It was all so simple now that it hardly seemed possible that I could have made such mistakes as I did before I heard of Dr. Blackford.

People took on a new interest. Instead of just "blanks" each one became a definite personality with qualities, tastes and traits which I was always able to "spot." Why, the very act of meeting people became the most fascinating pastime in the world. And how much more clearly my own character loomed up to me. I knew as never before my limitations and my capabilities.

But it has been in my contact with people in business that my new faculty has helped me most—to say that it has been worth thousands of dollars to me is to put it mildly. It has enabled me to select a new partner who has proved the best help a man ever had—it has made it possible for us to build up probably the most efficient "frictionless" organization in our line of business with every man in the right job—it has been the means of my securing thousands of dollars' worth of business from men I had never been able to sell before because I hadn't judged them correctly, for after all salesmanship is more in knowing the man you're dealing with than in any other one thing—and what I've learned from Dr. Blackford's lessons enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more.

Is it any wonder that such concerns as the Scott Paper Company, the Baker-Vawter Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and others have sought Dr. Blackford as counselor; or that thousands of heads of large corporations, salesmen, engineers, physicians, bankers and educators have studied her Course and say that the benefit derived is worth thousands of dollars to them?

Send No Money

The biggest surprise about Dr. Blackford's Course you haven't read yet—and that is the price. If after examining the seven lessons in your own home you decide to keep the Course you need only send \$5 in full payment. If you are not entirely satisfied with the Course, send it back and you will owe nothing.

Merely send the coupon for it now without money—or write a letter and it will be sent to you charges prepaid.

You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon, before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, Dept. 111, 119 West 40th St., New York
(Publishers of *The Independent* and *Harper's Weekly*)

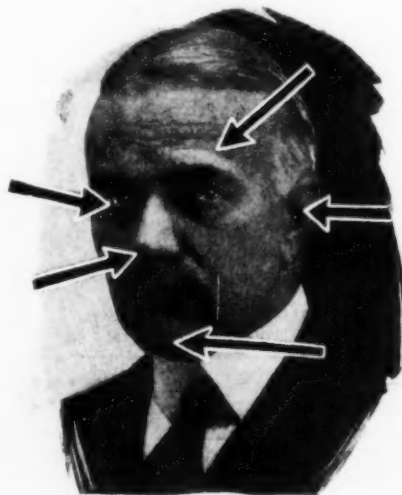
Please send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons called "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remit the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name.....

Address.....



Leslie's 11-9-18.



"What I've learned enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more."

power to dig out and assemble the material for orations and debates. The second man, she continued, being shy and self-conscious, could not speak in public, but was a master of study and research and strong in his ability to classify and correlate all kinds of knowledge.

"Indeed," said Dr. Blackford, "this gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, especially in court practice. The other gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, but his particular field would be the preparation of cases and the giving of counsel to clients. Therefore," she went on, "they would be particularly fitted to work together as partners not only because they complement each other professionally but because their dispositions are such that they would naturally admire and respect each other."

As she said this the audience broke into a storm of applause and upon inquiry I learned that the two men were indeed lawyers and partners, that they had been partners for twenty years and were well known in Pittsburg for their intense affection for each other and for the fact that during their twenty years' partnership they had never had a disagreement. One was the brilliant trial lawyer;

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

How Bulgaria Made Peace

WE almost wish that the peace proposals of Germany had been handled as were Bulgaria's overtures. There was no correspondence, no waste of time and the whole proceedings, resulting in Bulgaria's unconditional surrender, covered less than seventy-two hours. It is interesting to note the details given by the cable. It says:

The Bulgars sent a parlementaire to the British lines on September 26 and envoys presented themselves in the Strumnitza sector on the 28th. Accompanied by the American consul in Sofia they were passed back to general headquarters in Saloniki. One was General Loukof, representing the military government, another was Finance Minister Liaptcheff, representing the civil government, and the third was Radeff, Bulgaria's most astute citizen, who came as expert adviser. The envoys met General Franchet d'Esperey Sunday morning, September 29, at 9 o'clock, and were given a list of military terms of surrender. They were told they had till evening to accept them and were left alone. At five o'clock they met the French commander-in-chief, a final meeting was held at 10:30 and just before midnight the convention was signed. The next afternoon the Bulgarian envoys left for home.

With this simple lesson before us of dealing with an enemy seeking peace, how decisive it would have been to have taken a similar course when Germany made her first advance. The President's last note has finally referred the question of an armistice to the military commanders. If, when the Hun made his first overtures, the matter had been turned over to Marshal Foch and Generals Pershing and Haig, Germany might have made an unconditional surrender by this time. Sooner or later she has got to come to this. Discussion which inspires in her the hope of getting off with something less only postpones the inevitable. But the President may have important information that has been denied to the public and that may have justified the course that he is pursuing. We must patiently await the arbitrament of the future.

More Consultation Helpful

OUR allies are very careful about expressing any criticism of the United States, but there is evidently a feeling that they should be taken a little more into confidence in meeting Germany's peace overtures. "We do not know what procedure Mr. Wilson will follow," says the London *Daily Chronicle*, "whether he will continue the interchange of notes by himself, or whether he will prefer at this stage to associate the Allied Governments more formally with his future replies."

Great Britain follows the method of conference in carrying on the war, and naturally places great reliance upon conference of the powers in dealing with the enemy. Great Britain has a war cabinet which meets more than 300 times a year, and in addition to its own membership, 248 persons—experts on foreign, colonial and Indian affairs, on finance, education, shipping, agriculture, railways, etc.—have been called in. We wish this might be done at Washington. It would be helpful. Then there is the Ministry, whose members are frequently called into consultation with the War Cabinet. Accustomed to so thorough a system of conference on the conduct of the war, Great Britain naturally would expect to be consulted very carefully over the replies to be made to Germany. There are those in this country, too, who feel that the President might call in a wider range of advisers. With ex-presidents and ex-secretaries of State and with former ambassadors, such as Mr. Gerard, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Penfield, it is only right to expect that these men might be consulted as well as Colonel House.

Germany, doubtless, would prefer to carry on conversations with the President of the United States, rather than with the British or French Premiers. German distrust of the English existed long before the war. French hate has existed ever since the Franco-Prussian war, and the hearts of both England and France have been hardened by the atrocities they have endured at German hands. America is further removed from the war, and because she has not suffered so greatly, does not feel so bitterly.

May not the Germans be placing some reliance, too, upon the utterances of President Wilson shortly before we entered the war? Speaking upon a "peace without victory," the President then said, "Victory should mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation under duress, at intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand." It is unfortunate that Germany,

At the Bar

By HON. JOHN W. DAVIS, the New Ambassador to Great Britain

WHEN Germany comes to stand at the bar of history, as stand she surely must, to answer for her crimes against mankind, what a cloud of witnesses will confront her in that reckoning! Belgium will tell of her ruined homes and looted cities, her outraged women and her mutilated children. Poland will point to the bones of the starved that whiten all her highways. Serbia from her ashes will cry out in accusation; and the very sea itself will cast up its dead that they may speak in her condemnation. Ours be the task to join with the other free peoples of the world in leading her by force of arms to that solemn judgment bar.

not yet completely defeated and with no repentance for the wrongs she has done, should find anything in our past to encourage the thought of a "peace without victory."

Let Every One Help!

TO the patriotism which carried over so splendidly the Fourth Liberty Loan should be added the religious motive in making a tremendous over-subscription of the United War Work drive. Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews are, for the first time, in a nation-wide appeal to provide funds to care for the physical, social and moral needs of our fighting men. The fact that Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and Jewish Welfare League are working together in perfect harmony is in itself a great gain for religious fraternity and freedom.

Never before has so large a sum—\$170,500,000—been asked for as an outright gift, but to a big challenge the American people respond. More is needed than is asked for, because the budget was made last spring before the War Department had suggested the new draft. As Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says, "the money will be needed all the more when the war is over, for in the long weeks of waiting during demobilization the armies will need friendship and entertainment more than during the strenuous time of war." All the organizations have justified themselves in their splendid work in this tremendous war.

One hundred per cent. patriotism, and one hundred per cent. religion, without the element of sectarianism, should mean an outpouring of gifts such as the world has never before witnessed.

Do It Now

MINISTERS of the Gospel have never gone on strike for higher pay and never will, but without exception, there is no class more deserving of better salaries. The acceptable educational qualification for a minister is his possession of academic and theological degrees. As theological students do not generally come from the rich or well-to-do, many ministers begin their professional careers under the handicap of debt in securing an education, and it may take years to wipe out their obligations.

The pastor of a church must be a social and spiritual leader, an organizer and executive, and many times the manager of the financial affairs of his parish. For all this he receives on the average far less than a day laborer. The average in ten of the largest denominations is less than \$800 a year. In the smaller denominations and those whose constituency is largely rural the average is far less. Yet he is expected to keep up with the best standard of living in the community, to be well read, well attired and up-to-date, and somehow to worry along without a word of complaint. Under all the circumstances it is remarkable he does so well, an achievement in which the mistress of the manse, always busy and often overworked, has no small part.

In these days when Government expenses are in billions, when millions are freely given to war work, when living is so high and when more money is in circulation than ever before in the nation's history, it is only common justice for every congregation in the land to dig down into its pockets and increase the minister's salary. Do it now!

The Plain Truth

ASTONISHING! The astonishing thing about Germany's answer to President Wilson is that nobody expected anything else. The moment the President's first note was written, the prediction was widely heard that the German answer would be evasive. Everybody knew it would be just what it was. It is equally astonishing how any one in his senses should be deceived by Germany's answer. The Hun is beaten. He is on the retreat. He seeks to save his skin. His boast has been for a century that Germany has fought its battles on foreign soil. Marshal Foch and Generals Pershing and Haig will take the starch out of this boast if we will only leave them to fight the dirty Hun to his dirty knees.

UNJUST! The hotel and restaurant keepers of the country very justly complain of the misapprehension in the public mind regarding their profits. While their charges have been increased, the increase bears no proportion to the heavy rise in the cost of help and provisions. The striking fact was recently brought out that while before the war one of the leading chains of restaurants made two and a half cents on each meal it is now making only half a cent, or one-fifth of the pre-war profit. This doesn't look much like profiteering. There is significance in the recent announcement that one of the most famous restaurants in New York, Delmonico's, and two of the most popular downtown restaurants, formerly the most profitable in the business, have gone into receiver's hands. We are so prone to find fault, and it is so much easier to make charges than to prove them, that great injustice is being done to the hotel men of the United States and to the restaurant keepers. We do not blame them for asking for a suspension of public opinion until they can state their side of the case.

WRONG! We have numerous complaints that the mail of our private soldiers at the front is neglected by the censor in favor of other mail matter. Confirmation of this charge seems to be found in letters which lie before us, one from a private in France, dated September 13, which reached its destination in New York, five and a half weeks later, October 21, a trip that in normal times is made in a week. Letters from Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers and from officers were only two weeks in delivery, and even this seems longer than necessary. Why should the censor neglect the mail of the private soldier, the one who fights for \$30 a month, who goes into the trenches, sacrifices his health and his life, if necessary, at his country's call? Are not the mothers and fathers, the sisters and brothers, of these patriotic boys as anxious to hear from them as relatives of other war workers? It is said that not one letter in a thousand of our private soldiers is found subject to censorship. These boys write as they fight—like true patriots. If the staff of censors is not sufficiently large to pass upon the mail of the private soldiers, it should be increased. Above all others, the private soldier deserves consideration. We respectfully submit this suggestion to our patriotic friend, Mr. Kahn, and his associates on the Committee on Military Affairs in the House. We shall have two million or more of private soldiers coming back to us possibly within a year. Let them not return with this unpardonable grievance to complain of.

PROPAGANDA! The world has been amazed at the extent and adroitness of German propaganda. America was blissfully unconscious that such a propaganda was active in this country long before the war broke out, and did not at first realize its gravity after the war had begun. Having so many people in this country of German ancestry, it was easy for the Hun to carry on his fiendish schemes. It is to the credit of such men as Francis P. Garvin, Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Attorney-General Lewis of New York and A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, that many schemes have been brought to light and foiled. Two notable investigations by Mr. Garvin have been in the cases of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., financed by German money, the concern agreeing to sell no munitions to any country with which Germany was at war; and the operations of Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, in the Chemical Exchange Association's plot to buy up all available carbolic acid and prevent its use in manufacturing trinitrotoluol for the Allies. Germany will have not only the hate of nations to deal with because of her brutal methods of war, but also a deep feeling of distrust because of spying and plotting, which only decades of good behavior can eradicate.

Blasting a Way to Berlin



The monster guns put fear into Hunnish hearts. With the First and Second United States Field armies progressing rapidly down the valley of the Meuse, with Sedan as a probable objective, the War Department is bending every effort to increase the power of the "Big Gun" corps which will soon be battering the great German fortresses as the Huns are hurled back on to their own land. Four

thousand gunmakers in the gigantic new ordnance plant in France are turning out vast quantities of every type of heavy ordnance and gun tractors. The artist pictures here the eight, ten and twelve-inch rifles mounted on railroad trucks, which outclass anything the Germans possess. The Coast Artillery Corps, which handles the big guns, has set out to secure 6,500 new officers by next summer.

On the Eve of the St. Mihiel Advance

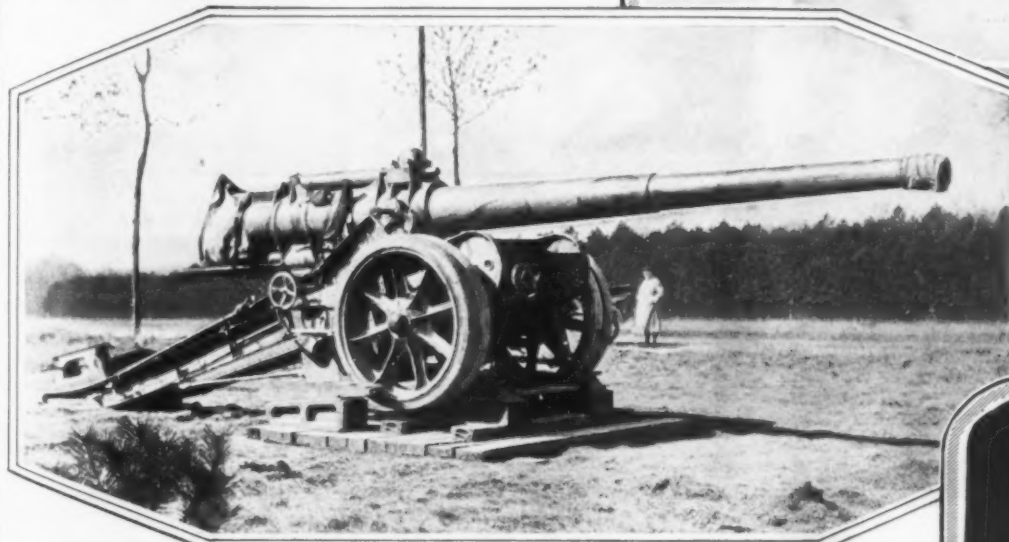
Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



A new toy. Luger taken from a Hun officer prisoner by an American doughboy and given to a poilu working back of the lines, who hungered for the souvenir. "Oh, we can get plenty of those things," the Yank gift-giver said carelessly.



They did not carry rifles, but they deserved their share in the great American victory. They are Hindu road builders brought from India by the British, and for the past year they have been building and repairing the military roads in Lorraine close back of the lines. Their casualties at times have been very heavy. They have been commanded by British officers who speak their dialect and are very fond of their patient, courageous toilers from the East.



Type of heavy gun "planted" and held in silence until the hour when the German defenses were destroyed by a barrage which the prisoners declared the most insanely terrifying which the Teutons had ever met. This gun was not fired in ordinary work.



The hole in the observation tower at Seicheprey, from which the advance of the Americans at dawn after the furious artillery barrage was watched. This "hole in the wall" commanded a straight view of the German stronghold of Mont Sec, which the Germans had declared as impregnable as Verdun. At the left, a battery position from which the American barrage burst, overcoming the Hun trenches.



The Piave Front Where the

Photographs by JAMES H.



Dugout and machine-gun nest at Cortellazzo at the mouth of the Piave. The Austrians hold the opposite river bank, having been driven back from the delta between the Old and the New Piave after holding it for seven months. The Austrian loss in this reverse was severe.



Stokes gun on the Piave. These bomb throwers came into universal popularity in trench warfare and now six-inch trench mortars are all the fashion.

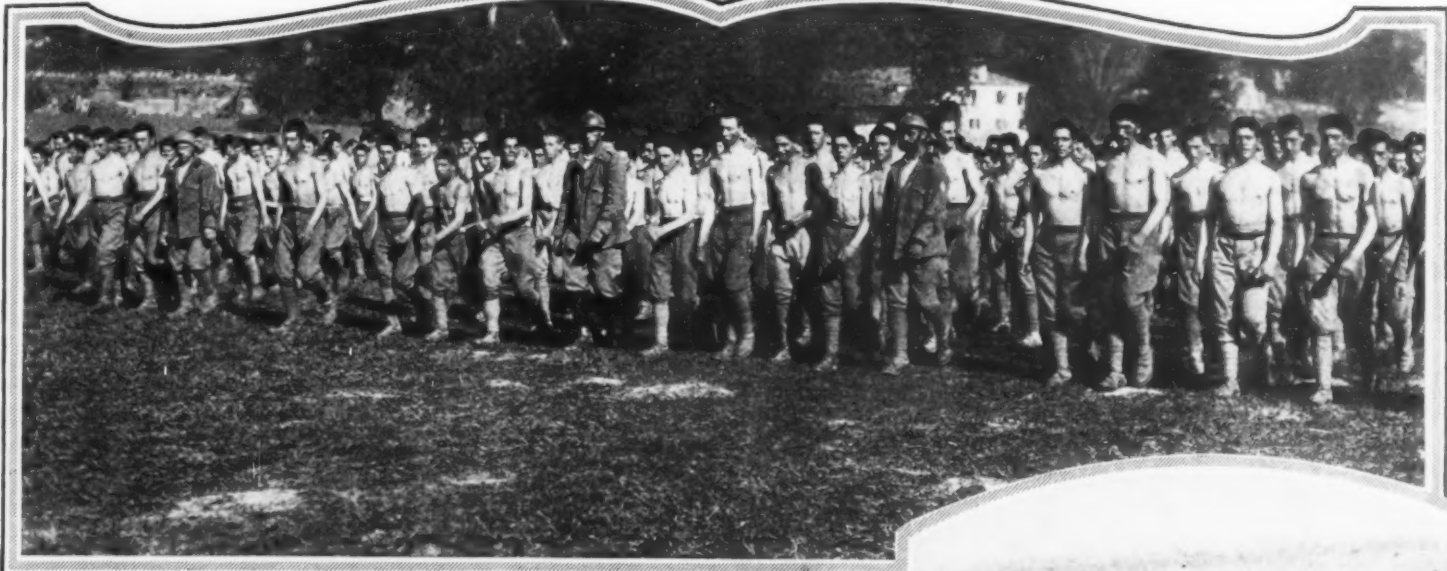


The nearest battery to the Piave at its mouth. "I made this picture as the crew was about to fire," writes Mr. Hare, and the companion picture (at the left) shows the result I obtained when the gun was fired. Both pictures were taken from the same spot. I guess my hand shook. Venice breathed more freely after the three important bridgeheads, Capo Sile, Cavazuccherina and Cortellazzo, had been won back beyond further danger."



Yanks Are Entering *the* Battle

HARE, Staff Photographer



The class of 1900 passes in review before the King. These sturdy young men stripped to the waist are among the chosen shock troops, picked young men used in assaults on enemy lines. On the Piave they met and defeated the "Death" companies of the Viennese volunteers.



Food for the guns. This picture shows the end of a narrow-gauge railroad at the front which is constantly used to bring up supplies and munitions.

American naval aviators draw up their planes at the end of the day's work somewhere in Italy. The naval flying school in Italy has graduated some splendid American aviators now flying successfully against the Austrians.



Where the Piave enters the mountains, under the lie of the river bank at Nervesa, where constant watch is kept against surprise.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

The French Socialists

AMERICANS, since in 1914 they began to study foreign affairs, have perhaps learned that a Socialist in Europe may be anything from an ordinary cautious progressive to a Bolshevik. In France an important shift in the control of the Socialist party took place after the President's questions to Maximilian. The so-called Minority became the Majority. Longuet thus becomes leader, in place of Renaudel. Albert Thomas, best known out of France, is in the Renaudel branch. The change in power is due to the progress of the Allied arms. Like that other liberal French party, the Radicals, the combined Socialists expressed hearty approval of the President's plan to reach and to help make articulate the masses of Germany. The group that has now lost control was merely a little slower than the Longuet group in deciding that events had almost reached the point at which German imperialism was thwarted and Entente imperialism prevented from getting a start. The group that has now taken control believes that a peace based on the record as it will soon stand would be more stable and more democratic than a peace entirely dictated. Marcel Sembat is recognized as one of the most intellectual members of the party, and it was he who suggested that President Wilson be put in charge of Entente diplomacy, just as Marshal Foch is in charge of Entente military strategy. Although probably impracticable, it is a suggestion that would undoubtedly be acceptable to the British Labor party, to the Socialists of Italy, and to neutrals. The shifting of power in the Socialist party in France is harmonious with that reading of history which concludes that punishment never accomplishes anything. The Longuet Socialists have no confidence that the statesmen ruling in France, Italy, and England would do the world any good if they had everything absolutely their own way. The Socialists never took much stock in the ordinary cries emitted in battle times. Their doctrine has been that the less any country can dictate the more fully cured all will be of the great illusion that any country can gain from fighting other civilized nations. Even the more governmental branch of the party shares this general view. Albert Thomas has said that Bolshevism set back Socialism half a century in Europe. His branch of the party and Longuet's are likely soon to come together against the bitter-enders, on the ground that bitter-endism is likely to prevent an orderly transition to democracy in Germany, and instead to encourage either Bolshevism or reaction.

Motion

THE liberal movement is getting all mixed up. Of all periodicals it was in *The Bankers Magazine* that there appeared recently an article by Irving Fisher on what is needed by the laborer to make a satisfactory life; and the only American newspaper, as far as I know, that has contended for a frank scientific judgment of the authenticity of the documents brought forward to prove a Bolshevik-German plot is owned by a partner of J. P. Morgan. What kind of a world is this soon going to be?

Side-Line Valor

IN "La Princesse d'Élide" Molière paints a character called Moron, who met a wild boar and, although armed, ran away. In comic lines Moron explained that he would rather live two days on earth than a thousand years in history. Later he was caught by a bear. Falling on his knees he pleaded that he was only skin and bones, and wooed the bear with flattery. At the critical moment some hunters came along and attacked the bear, Moron meantime climbing a tree, from which perch he egged the hunters on. Finally he was able to cry: "I see his finish. Let me get down now and biff him. Greetings, gentlemen. I thank you for having freed me from this beast. Now that you have done for him, I am going to hand him a few and share your triumph." The politicians who seethe with wrath at the President for putting ideas to Germany, instead of insults, are the ones who for months clamored for declarations of war against Bulgaria and Turkey. It is the sense of triumph and violence these people seek. It is vengeance, not improvement. Strangely enough, here at home, and in my trips abroad

since the war began, I have noticed that those who talk like Christians are the soldiers, especially those who have seen it all, and have reflected through the long winter nights. The bloodthirstiest are the non-combatants, and particularly the old.

Kindergarten

ONE of the publications of the American Defense Society includes these aspirations: "Let Germany go and live with Austria, and the loathsome Turk, in a hell of their own. . . . After the war is over the less we hear in America of the German language and of German literature, music, art, and science, the better for all concerned. . . . Time to drop the German language from every school in America, finally and forever." The United States is almost the only country in which the government is spiritually more enlightened than the people. The War Department is putting the study of German high in its list of studies for the younger soldiers in the college camps. Meantime clamor against the German language in the schools goes around the country, and I see that in places the word kindergarten is to be dropped for "primary circle." Even before it was the fashion to be so fierce, at the time St. Petersburg changed its name, Oliver Herford told a little story of Mr. Hirschgrad, the Pittsburg millionaire, whose house was broken into by gradlers, who ran away with a set of Stringrad's plays and a case of fine old gradundy wine.

Trade and Language

THE University of Oregon has a School of Commerce which is using its extension center at Portland to organize classes in foreign commerce among employees of the banks and business houses. American export firms have had to rely largely on foreign employees, with Germans probably leading. Now that Germany and England will both be short of young men for going out to capture foreign trade our opportunity is relatively greater, if we wish to take it. Interest in modern language is increasing in our schools and colleges, and it must be kept up if we are to handle a bigger volume of foreign trade. The British government has just issued a report prepared by a Committee appointed by the Prime Minister in 1916. It says: "The evidence collected by us seemed conclusive as to the need of foreign languages in business, especially under the new conditions which may be expected to prevail after the war." A German manual, issued before the war, said: "A satisfactory knowledge of foreign languages is the first step toward success in foreign trade. . . . Thorough study should be given to the language of the foreign country, its political and geographical relations, its trade and industry."

Mr. Balfour

A BOOK is announced, in its briefer advertisements, in peculiar form: "The Mind of Arthur James Balfour, Selected and Arranged by Wilfred M. Short." It is characteristic of Mr. Balfour that his mind was long ago selected and arranged. Selectness and arrangement are among its specialties. The sub-announcement is: "Discovers one of the finest intellects of our time. With an added section on Germany." A section on Germany scarcely needed to be added to Mr. Balfour's intellect, as his life-long study of metaphysics brought him into close touch with one aspect of Teuton thought. As to the discovery of his intellect, it has never been really doubted, though it is true that in the days when in his essay on "Progress" Mr. Balfour questioned whether general progress existed, few would have cast him for a leading rôle in a world-crisis. It has been said that his mind was open even at the bottom. For so sceptical a nature to be, at 70 years of age, so prominent in so desperate a struggle, is a tribute to his skill. At one time both opposing parties in England were led by minds primarily critical, and Lord Rosebury, leader of the Liberals, might have been deemed better equipped for practical politics than Mr. Balfour. That one dropped from sight and the other is on the political firing-line in his old age is in large part due to the difference in their habits. I hope the book has a chapter on how a sceptical philosopher may by sobriety and industry become famous in action.

Lord Milner

LORD MILNER is at the head of the British War Department, and one of the two most powerful men in the war cabinet, simply through his powers of work. He is by intelligent people greatly trusted in such a job as he has now, although his political standpoint is distrusted by the Liberals. Indeed he is their special red rag. This is for several reasons. In the first place, his ideas of progress are thoroughly Prussian. He believes in force. Apparently he cannot understand "the imponderables." He came back from Russia and reported everything smooth—two weeks before the revolution! While I was in England last year I learned from an unimpeachable source that General Smuts, now of the war cabinet, said privately to Lord Milner: "England kept us fighting a year too long in the Boer War because we did not know how reasonable her terms were to be. Do not make a similar error now." Milner did not commit himself in his answer, but he is thought to be torn between conflicting passions. One is his passion for the greatness of the British Empire. The other is his fear of proletarian disorders and financial disasters, if destruction goes too far.

Milner's devoted admirers include many of the ablest young men in public life. Some of them conduct the famous magazine, *The Round Table*, the organ of the Chamberlain-Rhodes-Milner movement for a closer knitting of the empire. Some are secretaries close to the government in the war. These men do not like to hear Milner called a Tory. They say he might as well be called a state socialist. It is true that he thinks more or less like Bismarck on the subject of the masses: that you must make them content if you are to have a great empire. He speaks of "that vast body of casual labor which seems to me the gravest of all our problems." I think he is more tolerant, more humane, than Bismarck, because Milner cares nothing for the aristocracy as such. Those who are skeptical about his interest in the poor should read the last speech, called "The Two Nations," in his collected addresses, published in 1913. What he cares for is the greatness of England. He wants the people to have all the power they can use well, but he believes in the utility of a specially trained class, from the point of view of mere efficiency, and he believes that "the attempt to use taxation in order to redistribute wealth will inevitably result in a diminution of the wealth that you are trying to distribute."

His Ruling Passion

MILNER'S most famous sentence, when he advised the House of Lords to throw out the Lloyd George budget of 1909 and "damn the consequences," has been much mishandled. It was less a spirit of reaction than of courage. He held that the House of Lords should fulfill its legal and constitutional duty as he saw it, and not reflect on any danger to the lords themselves that might lurk in such a course. He is a devoted believer in a second chamber, because he distrusts quick popular gusts, but he has no devotion to the present basis of membership. Milner has no party spirit, but his main tenets put him necessarily with the Unionists, or Conservatives. These tenets have for a long time been: (1) Closer bonds of empire, (2) increased national defense, (3) a system of protective duties, aimed at carrying out objects one and two; all three being subdivisions of his one passion, the greatness of Britain. When the war broke out in 1914 I wrote a good deal about its being a war for democracy. An Englishman, bearing one of the most distinguished names, and well representing his class, wrote me a letter saying of the boys who were rushing from Oxford and Cambridge to the trenches: "They are not going out to fight for democracy, or any abstraction. They are going out to fight for England." For the great problem of world-reconstruction, Milner's executive talents particularly fit him, and his political sympathies unfit him. About three weeks ago, Lord Milner came out in favor of granting an armistice if Germany accepts the necessary conditions. He has no fear of public opinion and therefore speaks his mind; he sees that constitutional government in Germany is now inevitable; and he believes that added poverty, needless resentment, or an outburst of Bolshevism in Germany would hurt not only that country but also England and all Europe.

Softening War's Harshness

Exclusive Photographs of Activities to Alleviate the Suffering of Destitute Non-Combatants and to Add a Home Touch to the Soldier's Life



Beneficent mission of the American Committee for Devastated France. Compressing into bales clothing donated for destitute French refugees from the Hun-invaded districts. In a single quarter the committee received over \$200,000 in cash and articles for its good work. Not only the contents, but also every part of the wrapper, of the bales is useful "over there."



Victims of the German invasion of the Aisne—now somewhere else in France—getting allowances of seed for sowing on farms assigned for their benefit to the Committee on Devastated France. Miss Anne Morgan, world-known philanthropist, is seen measuring seeds allotted to each tiller. Thousands of needy persons are being given a new start in life. Good crops rapidly restore a people's wealth.



They spare the innocent. Italian soldiers on the Piave front, who properly exert themselves to extinguish Austrians at every opportunity, show the tender side of their nature in caring for a stray brood of helpless ducklings.



Here is a launch carrying talking machines and records to soldiers on the extreme end of the Italian front. H. G. Blodgett, an energetic worker, is at the wheel. It is a long voyage for "slacker" records, but where will they be of greater service than in distant Siberia, or battle-torn Europe, where they will lighten the evenings?



Music has power to sustain the morale of our soldiers. Therefore the National Phonograph Records Corps of New York has asked the public to supply a million "slacker" records. Mr. Vivian Burnett, founder of the N. P. R. C., and Mrs. Burnett pictured at their home packing up records for the front.

The Negro American in the War

From the Moving Picture Series, "America Aroused," Produced by C. L. Chester in Cooperation with LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
Under the Supervision of the Committee on Public Information

THE war has transformed the American negro into the negro American. Because he has been doing big things for his country his sense of nationality has grown—his citizenship become a living reality.

It is inspiring to see the strange and splendid things that the 12,000,000 colored Americans have been doing for the cause of liberty. They have, for example, contributed 300,000 of their young men to the American army. Of these nearly 1,000 are commissioned officers of the line. There are negro colonels, and many of every rank below this in increasing ratio.

A large proportion of these troops are already abroad and have, as all the world knows, been in action against the Germans and proved themselves magnificent fighters. One entire regiment was decorated for bravery and several individual soldiers have been cited for deeds of great valor.

But the negro Americans have been doing more than fighting abroad. Less is known of the faithful work that the folks at home have been carrying on to back up their boys, but it is not less excellent or less a revelation of the real heart of the race.

Many important war posts are held by negroes, besides those in the active forces. Secretary of War Baker, for example, has a special assistant, Emmett J. Scott, who is, in normal times, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and who has an office and corps of assistants and wide powers in the adjustment of questions affecting his people. Dr. George E. Haynes is similarly a special assistant to the Secretary of Labor. Ernest T. Atwell is food administrator for the negro people and has



A radio class of negro soldiers. Over 20,000 negroes, unskilled laborers before the war, have been educated in technical schools in branches of army work requiring trained specialists.

organized them for united cooperation in most of the States. In the army there are 250 negro medical officers and 40 chaplains. In Y. M. C. A. work the colored folks have been exceedingly active and have contributed 150 well-equipped secretaries, among them many such men as George W. Cabaniss, who left a medical practice of many thousands a year to contribute his services to the good of his people.

But the women of the race have not been behindhand.

They have organized Red Cross chapters; have equipped and sent over scores of nurses, and have been highly successful in the managing of recreational activities in the training camps. It all sounds rather like a catalogue, yet this is inevitable, for the story is a long chapter of group and individual achievements. The results as yet can be felt rather than seen, except in such signal achievements as the negro contributions to the Liberty Loans and the work of the negro technical schools in training 20,000 boys in skilled trades that form part of the army's work. Most of these boys started as unskilled workers and under the stimulus of intensive courses have become radio operators, carpenters, electricians and machinists. In such capacities they are going to France for the nation's service, and when they return will be fitted for useful employment that will earn them far more than they have ever earned before.

But far greater than all this is the negroes' awakened sense of citizenship. They have been serv-

ing under the American flag in a foreign land and that flag, perhaps for the first time, has become wholly and richly theirs. They will come home realizing that their country is a truly great one, proud of them and a fitting object of their pride. They have sat in on the greatest game in our history and learned to serve honorably in a great and unselfish cause, one in spirit with all of us. The reaction of this point of view on the folks at home will be profound, and it will inevitably go a long way toward healing old wounds and creating a better understanding and cooperation in this democracy.



One of the greatest benefits to the negro and the country growing out of the war is the increased interest of the negro in his citizenship. The daily and periodical press is followed more closely than before.



The colored chapters of the Red Cross have been particularly active, and the women have entered the war with the same enthusiasm and resolve to see the struggle through that the negro soldiers have shown.



Negro soldiers learning French at an army cantonment.



Unloading quarters of beef at an army camp.



Canned goods for the men.

"Table for Two Million, Please!"

What Uncle Sam's Kitchen Is Up Against When General Pershing Rings the Dinner Gong

By CAPTAIN C. L. ARMSTRONG, Late of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces

THE mother of one of the first American Doughboys to win distinction for bravery in France was talking about him to a reporter:

"—and," she concluded a fond reminiscence, "he ate the whole box of pears. If that boy is as good at fighting as he was at eating, I don't wonder he's doing well in France."

There's only one other person who knows what an enormous appetite our fighter has, as well as his mother—and just ask the mother of any boy now "Over There"—and that is his mess cook. Every army cook has to pretend he has a grouch; it is traditional with him, and one of his pet peeves is the appetite of the lot he has to cook for.

"Good night!" howled one of the cooks who hustled "chow" for a company of the first Americans to go over the top, just before a major operation. "I hope you guys won't starve to death before you trim the kaiser. They're wastin' time givin' you rummies rifles an' bay'nets; they'd ought to give ya knives an' forks an' turn ya loose in Germany. They wouldn't be no more war after the first meal, I'll say!"

The metropolitan newspapers published two items on the same day recently which throw an interesting side-light on comparative conditions on the western front. To the trained observer of military operations the significance of these two items is, if possible, greater than that of news announcing a crushing victory of arms. One item described how American salvage units, working in the St. Mihiel salient, had found a German army dinner prepared for from 5,000 to 8,000 enemy soldiers, without a vestige of meat and consisting mostly of potatoes. The other item was a computation made at Washington, which proved that every American soldier fighting in France eats his own weight in the choicest of food every thirty-seven days. The outcome of the war is predicted, in large black type, right there in those two items.

Have you ever been one of a committee charged with preparations for a banquet or a picnic? If you have, you will enjoy sufficient perspective to visualize the task of providing food for one hundred hungry persons. Picture, then, if you can, what is meant by food enough for one thousand husky men; from that basis try to work up to a million such able-bodied eaters; then, two million. Remember, the requirements in this case are not for one meal only, as for a banquet or picnic, but for three meals a day, every day, throughout the war, and after. Furthermore, every pound of the enormous quantities of food of all kinds needed must be packed so that it will keep sweet and good, and must then be conveyed across the ocean, through the submarine zone, and thence to the war's front yard, where toil and sweat those whom we have sent forth to hold our flag high in the fight for civilization.

Thus, when General Pershing ushers his doughboys into the dining-room, figuratively speaking, he calls the head waiter and says: "Table for two million, please!"

And, thanks to the organization back of the United States Government and the willing co-operation of our people at home, the head waiter replies: "This way, sir!" and hands him the appetizing bill-of-fare.

History is being made while we wait, these days, and we have become so used to "big" things, and the performance of all but impossible feats as if by magic, that our appreciation is dulled more or less; and, yet, the most blasé of us cannot but admire and wonder at the marvelous organization which serves the Government's food requirements; the organization which feeds, not alone our forces overseas and our land and naval forces at home, but in addition, our millions of civilians and, to a very considerable extent, the forces and civilians of our allies.

A simple analysis shows that what the Government did, when suddenly faced with the necessity of feeding soldiers and sailors by the million, was to turn to our great peace-time institutions and ask them to assume, at once, a war basis. Fortunately, in respect to food, the solution was comparatively easy because of the tremendous efficiency of the great national food-purveying industry. It was only necessary for the Government to call the great food packers together and determine a system and decide on quantities, and the food problem for the new army was a long way on the road to solution. The food packers placed their organizations entirely at the Government's disposal and their executives worked with the officials designated by the administration to perfect the plans.

Plenty of good, nourishing food for our fighting men, regarded from the point of view of the nation, means even more than high morale and esprit during active operations in the field; it means the return to us, at the war's close, of men strong in health and vigor, ready to take their proud places in our business structure and show us how to improve the fruits of victory as they showed us how to secure those fruits. Thus it is of immediate concern to every one of us how our soldiers are fed and what manner of food they are given to eat.

For obvious reasons, Armour's, Swift's and similar large food institutions, are not open to the general public during the war and, in a sense, it is to be regretted, for in no other way so well as by a personal visit to these plants could the minds of our people be set wholly at rest on the question of food for the forces. To see vast herds of the finest cattle, sheep and hogs that the ranches and farms of the United States can raise, passing in a continuous stream, daily, into the slaughtering rooms; to observe with what humanity they are killed; to follow them as they pass—always moving—through the many stages of preparation, and note the absolute cleanliness of everything incident to the work; to watch the many inspectors—packers Federal Government and Army and Navy—examining with the minutest care every detail of every carcass and rejecting, at once, any that show the least trace of disease; to visit the scores of great rooms where, under the most rigidly sanitary conditions, the meat is cut up and trimmed and otherwise manufac-

tured into finished food products—to experience this, is to come away imbued with a sense of wonder at the vastness of this country's natural wealth and the possibilities of organized system and, with a feeling of thankfulness that such great food-purveying institutions existed and were ready at the country's call.

Early in the developments, one of the Government representatives met with the great Chicago food-purveyors to place some orders. He explained what was required in the way of corned beef and then asked one packer's man: "How many pounds can you give us on this?" "One million!" was the reply. Another representative estimated a similar quantity and other packers gave their figures. And, when the Government official had totaled up the items, he announced, calmly, that he needed two million pounds more than the packers estimated as their greatest possible output. There was consternation for a moment—and then, the additional couple of million pounds was absorbed. "It's more than we think we can turn out in time," said one of the packers with a smile, "but we'll do it!"

Then came unheard-of orders for bacon. Supplies of this were abnormally short already and every packing house was put to it to meet the existing demand. But, the Government man said that the Army had to have 60,000,000 pounds of bacon in a hurry, and he put it up to the packers to fill the order, somehow or other. He gave them a few days to canvass their organizations and see what they could do. The answer—on top of prevailing conditions—was a tribute to the fact that the packers are moved by sentiment more than by business considerations in doing their part in the national war emergency effort. When the estimates were added the Government man looked up with a smile. "You've undertaken," he said, "to give us not a mere 60,000,000, but 103,000,000 pounds of bacon, and that, too, as I explained to you, without crippling the domestic trade seriously. That's splendid; we'll take the whole amount."

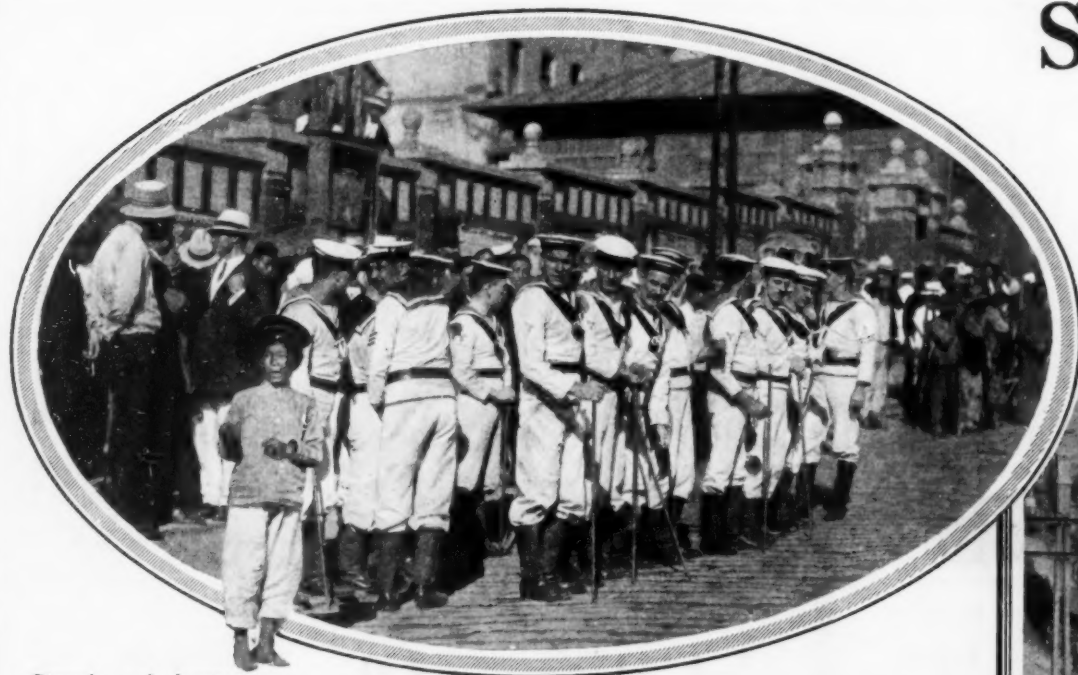
Orders for dried beef—millions of tins of it—to be found and furnished over and above the enormous quantities required of corned beef and fresh frozen beef, followed. Orders for fresh beef and for roast beef, in quantities never heard of before, came on top of that. The packers were a-sweat with the task set them, but they uttered no complaint and, to date, every order, irrespective of its size or the unprecedented effort required to fill it, or the price consideration, has been delivered in the quality the Government demands and at the time the Government specifies.

Time was when Government food contracts were bid for; now the Government states its needs and the packers set to work to supply them, each according to his capacity and at prices determined by the Government. And, in supplying the Government's needs, each packer must allow a definite proportion of his output—much less than in normal times, to be sure—for domestic consumption. The already-efficient organizations have

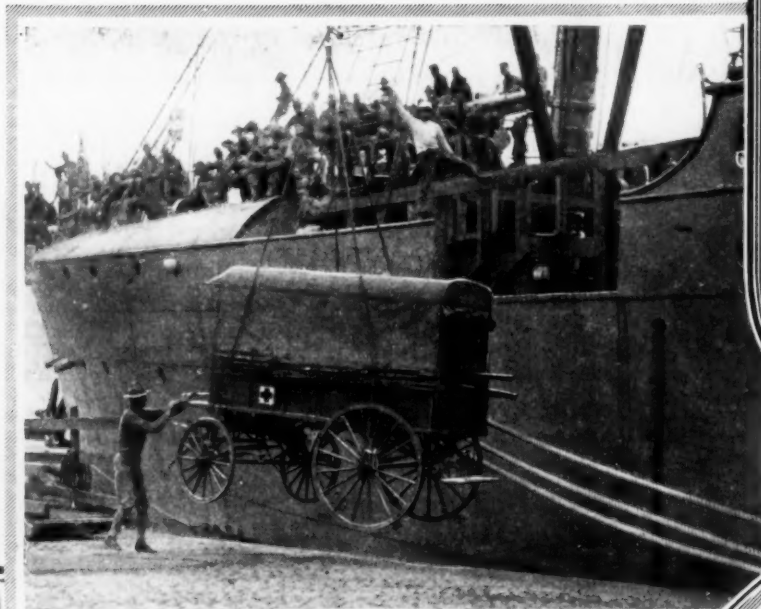
Continued on page 603

Starting the Back at Vlad

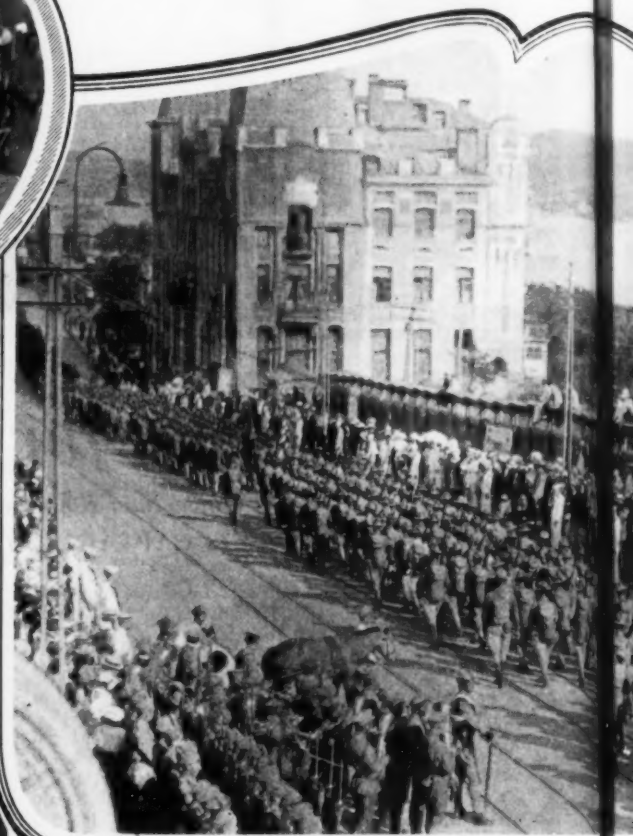
Photographs by DONALD C. THOMSON,



Staunch and brave British sailors who are certain to be an efficient aid to the Allies' various military activities in Siberia. They can, when called upon, fight on shore as well as the best-trained soldiers.



A chariot of mercy. Landing an army ambulance from an American transport in preparation for an advance soon into the interior and possible casualties.



The army which fights only for human rights. American soldiers, who have gone across to protect and assist good Russians, marching in review before their associates in



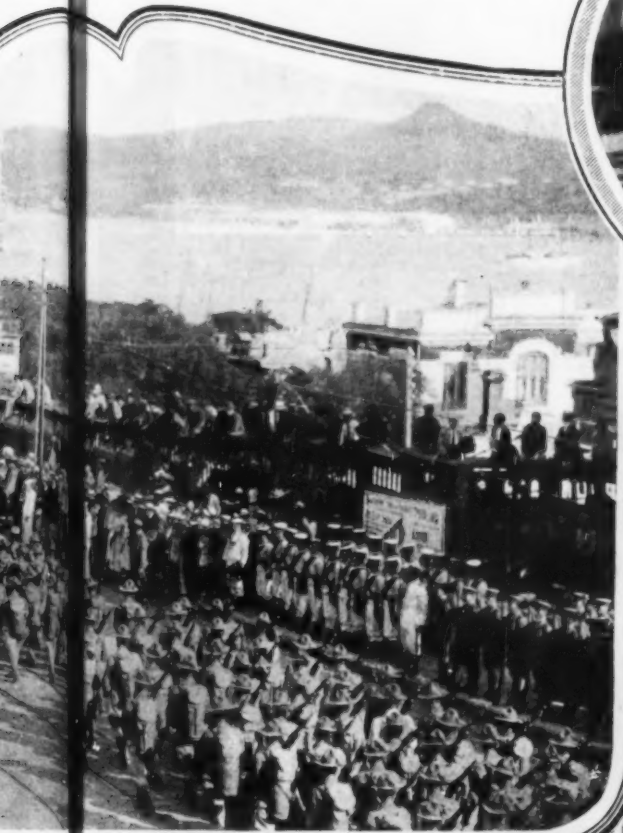
The Allies' inland "battleship." Czechoslovaks man a Siberian river craft used to good purpose against their enemies, the combined Bolsheviks and Austrian and German ex-prisoners of war.



Typical Yanks, among the best of modern fighting men, who will carry on in Siberia with the same energy, valor and success as our boys in France.

Back-Fire of War Vladivostok

THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff War Photographer



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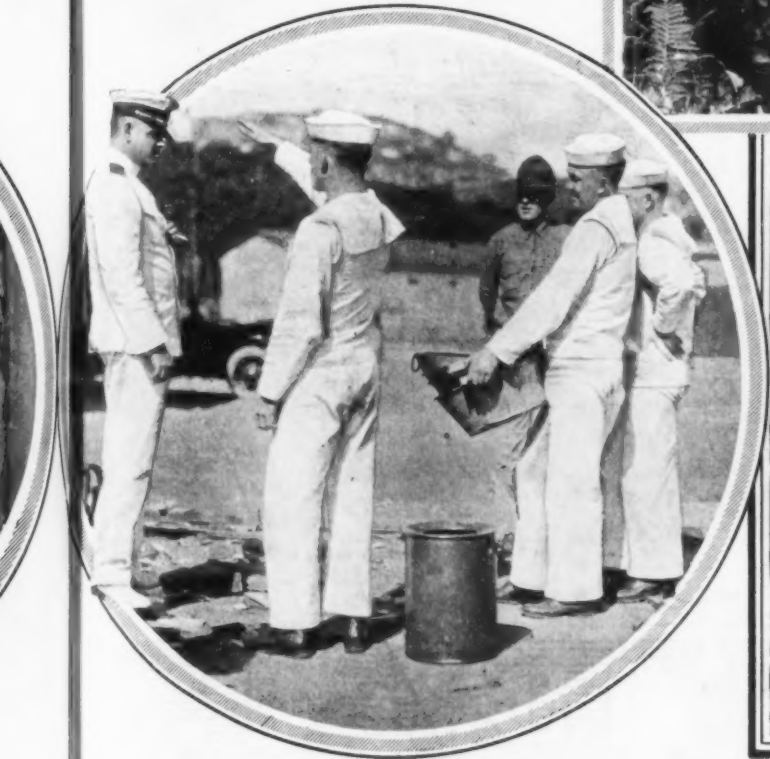
Rescuing Siberia—Czecho-Slovak, Japanese and British
soldiers and sailors. Allied officers in Siberia are very anxi-
ous to establish headquarters as near Moscow as possible.



Oriental troops from the French protectorate in south-eastern Asia who have joined the Allied forces. Under French leadership these men make excellent soldiers.



Essential branches of the service. Left to right: a war correspondent, a Czecho-Slovak officer, and Donald C. Thompson, "LESLIE'S" staff war photographer.



American navy takes a hand in Siberia. Besides sending soldiers and sailors the United States has advanced \$13,000,000 to the Czecho-Slovaks in Russia.



Resting in temporary peace. A group of British Tommies, noted as the most happy-go-lucky, cheery, and indomitable of soldiers, admirable units in the Allies' Siberian expedition.



Photograph of 36 x 6 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire used on trailer which carries three-ton loads of logs for M. P. Mickler Lumber Co., Thonotosassa, Florida

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Hauling Logs On Air

WHIRRING along under unwieldy and dead-weight loads of giant logs, Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have decisively proved their worth in lumber hauling in Florida.

Unquestionably there is little else in heavy hauling duty which is more arduous or trying than the grind of transporting huge timbers from the woods to a sawmill over a slippery sand trail.

Such conditions are encountered at Thonotosassa where the Mickler Lumber Company employs two $\frac{3}{4}$ ton International trucks with trailers, all Goodyear-shod, to carry log loads averaging three tons over a four-mile route, three-quarters of which measures a hard pull through deep sand.

Former attempts to negotiate this particular distance regularly with solid tire equipment were abandoned after many delays caused by the inability of this type of tire to secure traction in the soft ruts.

And these trucks and trailers, with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires bearing the brunt of the work, have permanently replaced two four-mule teams which, pulling loads of

two and one-half tons, made three round trips a day over the route described.

Contrast, then, the immense improvement in hauling speed and volume accomplished by these pneumatic-equipped motor transports which travel at a 15-mile-an-hour rate over the bad trail and make nine round trips each day.

Their record totally eclipses all previous experience on the route, putting any consideration of even partial solid tire equipment out of the question and representing the delivery of 54,000 pounds a day as against 15,000 pounds with the mules.

Despite this immense increase in the work the expense of running each truck and trailer has been only five dollars a day higher than the former cost for each mule team, so that logs are now delivered for considerably less than half the previous figures.

Thus Goodyear Pneumatic Truck Tires, known as most economical on long hauls, have proved a distinct economy on these very short hauls and further emphasis is given to their tough construction which withstands the bad road conditions and the splinter-littered sawmill yard.

*"Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have enormously reduced our hauling costs under conditions that make the use of solid tires practically impossible."—
M. P. Mickler Lumber Co., Thonotosassa, Florida.*

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

RECORD TIRES

The Roll of Honor



Lieut. Harold H. Joyce, Helena, Mont., 128th U. S. Inf., killed in battle in the Vesle salient.



Lieut. Robert L. Jacks, San Diego, Calif. Canadian Flying Corps, killed in flight accident.



Capt. Cyril F. Carder, 16th U. S. Inf., who was killed some time ago in action in France.



Capt. Myron C. West, Baloit, Wis., 127th U. S. Inf., died of wounds received in action in France.



Capt. Herbert D. Ryman, U. S. Medical Corps, was killed in action. He lived at Mt. Pulaski, Ill.



Lieut. David A. Redford, Pawtucket, R. I., Marine Corps, killed in action in France.



Lieut. M. J. Duddy, of Plains, Pa., killed by a bullet through the heart, age 29 years.



Lieut. Louis J. Lederle, Jr., N. Y. City, 308th U. S. Inf., killed in action somewhere in France.



Lieut. James Ivan Dappert, Taylorville, Ill., 132nd U. S. Inf., killed in action at Soissons.



Capt. Charles A. Learned, Detroit, Mich., 125th U. S. Inf., killed at Mount Saint Martin, France.



Lieut. Clinton Sutton, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aviation Service, killed in airplane accident in France.



Lieut. Harry C. Hill, Pittston, Pa., 103rd Engineers, died from wounds received in action.



Lieut. William John Beal, U. S. Inf., Muskegon, Mich., killed in action at Jouigny, France.



James H. Baugham, of Washington, N. C., of the Lafayette Escadrille, died of wounds in France.



Lieut. David Morse Barry, Santa Barbara, Cal., U. S. Inf., killed in counter-attack on the Marne.



Capt. Charles H. Gallagher, Ithaca, Medical Corps, died from wounds received in action.



Lieut. John Basil Roberts, Madison, Wis., 127th U. S. Inf., killed in action in France. Age 23.



Lieut. Oliver Winston Bailey, Nashville, Tenn., 47th U. S. Inf., killed in action in France.



Lieut. Edward Foreman Graham, New York City, 305th Field Artillery, killed in action in France.



Lieut. Benjamin Bradford, Newton Highlands, Mass., killed in the Marne counter offensive.



Lieut. Albert H. Bell, Jr., Greensburg, Pa., 4th U. S. Inf., was killed in action in France.



Lieut. Le Roy A. Swan, Norwich, Conn., Air Service, killed in airplane accident at Dayton, O.



Lieut. Lester Barton, Chicago, Ill., 101st Field Artillery, killed in action in France. Age 34.



Capt. Walter E. Gilliam, Flushing, N. Y., 306th Machine Gun Battalion, killed in France.



Lieut. Robert Gayle Nimocks, Winston-Salem, N. C., Aviation Service, killed in airplane accident.



Lieut. James C. Wooten 2nd., Columbia, Tenn., U. S. Artillery, who was killed in action.



Capt. Orville L. Anderson, Kalispell, Mont., U. S. Inf., killed in action in France. Age 25.



Capt. James E. Zundell, Latrobe, Pa., U. S. Inf., who died from wounds received in action.



Capt. Julien M. Strassburger, Montgomery, Ala., 167th Inf., killed in the Battle of the Marne.



Lieut. Malvern Nabb, Millville, N. J., 38th U. S. Inf., killed in combat on the Vesle. Age 23.

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Dependable Performance

Trade Mark Registered
U. S. Patent Office



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Ross Steering Gear
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Joints
Pressed Steel Frame
Detroit Springs
Artillery Type Wheels
Eiseman High Tension
Magneto
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of Proved Units*

PROOF

Our total hauling cost per mile by truck is 13¢—by team 32½¢. With teams it costs us \$23.00 to load a car, with our Acme truck only about \$12.50. The truck has proved entirely satisfactory, and after operating it for more than a year, we believe we can do our hauling for 50% less this way than we can by team.

One day we hauled 672 cases of canned goods, weighing 70 lbs. per case from our factory to Woodside, Del., a distance of about 4 miles. We consider this a remarkable feat. We did not drive above 10 miles per hour, though we could have easily made 15 miles.

J. COLBY SMITH & SON
Tomato Packers
Willow Grove, Del.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* Bureau, Washington, D. C.

England's Praise of Our Navy

SIR ERIC GEDDES'S graceful compliments to the American navy on his official visit here can serve to add but little to the deep appreciation Americans already feel for the achievements of our sea-fighting arm. Our people have been tremendously proud of the navy since that time in the first few months of the war when announcement was made of the arrival of our dashing destroyers in the action zones on the other side. The actual assembly of our navy, however, has been a great achievement in organization, all of the details of which have not been fully understood. For instance, when we entered the war we had all told 304 navy ships, and today we have all told 1,720. We had when we entered the war 83,323 men, and today the navy consists of 561,735 men. When we entered the war our navy ranked but a slow third. Today we rank second, and so far as efficiency goes our organization is the peer to any. In one six-month period the navy has escorted, with one detachment of American destroyers, 717 single vessels, as well as 86 separate convoys, averaging from 10 to 40 ships each. It has engaged in 81 submarine combats and has steamed over one million miles. Sir Eric Geddes said, in a recent speech: "The dauntless determination which the United States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the war. Had it not been effectively done one would have thought it impossible, and words fail me to express our admiration of this feat, undertaken and accomplished by your Navy Department."

Collecting Eight Billion Taxes

The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department is already at work upon plans for collecting the eight billion of taxes to be levied by the new tax bill. The task of preparation is a heavy one in itself, and is wisely undertaken in advance of the actual passage of the tax law. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper last year collected something less than four billion in Federal taxes. To accomplish that feat the office and field employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were increased from 4,500 to approximately 90,000. Commissioner Roper believes that the task will not be a difficult one because of the extent to which

the taxpayers have been educated regarding the causes of the war taxation. "In normal times Federal taxes are inconsequential and impose no burden on the taxpayer," said Commissioner Roper recently. "Their collection is a simple matter involving principally routine work, but this year we are engaged in a war upon which depends the safety not only of the United States, but of the world. I believe the majority of taxpayers now understand and appreciate more than ever the objective—the collection of a fund every dollar of which goes to the support of American arms." The gigantic size of the tax is best realized when it is stated that the sum to be collected is equal to the census value in 1910 of all American farm crops and all American farm animals. It is approximately one-third of the census value of manufactured products in the United States in 1914, and yet withal it is less than one-sixth of the annual income of the United States. No one doubts that it will be paid cheerfully and promptly by the American people as soon as they are apprised, through proper educational channels, of the provisions of the new law.

Civil Service Reform in Danger

Advocates of real Civil Service reform declare they are having a hard time of it the way things are going in Congress. They are especially resentful of the new Census Bill before Congress, which contains no provision for the use of Civil Service appointees in the execution of the next census. The National Civil Service Reform League complains to President Wilson that it is a patronage measure pure and simple, whose enactment would amount to a national disgrace. The League declares that the Civil Service Commission is able to and ready to fill the census jobs by examination, and that if special circumstances required the waiver of examinations the President is authorized under existing laws to make such exceptions, and ends with the implied hope that if the bill passes Congress in its present shape it will be vetoed by Mr. Wilson, as a similar measure was vetoed by Mr. Taft in 1900. The McKellar Pension Bill is also decried in an official letter from the League to the White House. The McKellar Bill provides a pension system for Civil Service employees. The League declares that it is loosely drawn and that its authors have not availed themselves of the extensive actuarial and scientific studies made by advocates of Civil Service reform. It is charged that

the bill is inequitable, as among different grades of employees, and it would burden the Treasury to an extent that has not even been estimated. It goes further, charges the League, "by a vicious flat-rate system of contributions and a limit to the annuity it forces the higher-salaried employees to contribute far in excess of the costs of their pensions, and also requires that the Government shall contribute in many cases 50 to 70 per cent. of the cost of the annuities. A deferred annuity system in whole or in part cannot fail to make removals difficult and give employees a vested right in their positions."

Coddling the Farmer

If any class has fared better than another in this war, it is of course the laboring class. Labor has demanded and on every side obtained enormous wage increases. President Wilson has frankly regarded it as a necessary condition of war-making efficiency that labor be given such special treatment as was necessary to keep it in line and energetic. The laboring class has not been the only class that was coddled, however. The farmer too has come in for special discrimination and privilege. The political influence of the farmer has registered repeatedly in Congress when tax laws were being framed and other measures likely to affect the prosperity of the farmer were concerned. The most staggering example of the farmer's ability to exact privilege came recently when the House refused to apply to the farmer a \$10 occupational tax. This sort of thing is abhorrent to everybody who thinks along clean, patriotic lines on taxation subjects. The *New York World*, outstanding supporter of the Democratic Administration, views it with peculiar disgust and disdain. The *World* says: "In utter disregard of the political precautions taken by the House, the Senate has now classed the farmers among those who shall pay a small occupational tax. It has shown neither signs of fear of the everlasting wrath of the farming communities nor sympathy with the cheap demagoguery of representatives to whom at this session politics is the first consideration. Better co-operation on the part of the Senate was hoped for by the House. At any rate, it can plead that it did its best by the farmer and then dodged trouble by postponing any agreement on the War Revenue Bill until after November 5th." "Rich and poor alike must help to win the war," should be the motto of Congress.

The President Says "Surrender"

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

I SAID last week that President Wilson's second note awakened universal satisfaction in Allied circles because "unconditional surrender" could be read between the lines. In his third note the President actually uses, for the first time, the word "surrender." Many wish that the two words had been used, but as ex-President Taft says, the description of what Mr. Wilson will sanction is "so near unconditional surrender that even a German can see it." The note contains much diplomatic verbiage. Stripped of that, it would seem as drastic as the President's reply to Austria-Hungary in which he said the subject races of that empire should be the judges of what satisfied their aspirations. The Austrian note has brought home the bacon.

The whole question of an armistice is turned over, through the Allied Governments, to the Allied military advisers. This is where it first belonged, and where it was destined to go sooner or later. Mr. Wilson spoke of doing this in his second note. Now it is done, and Germany henceforth must deal with Marshal Foch in reference to possible cessation of hostilities. The President says the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting is one that would make a "renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible." Without doubt the Allied Governments have already agreed upon truce terms, and it is equally certain that Marshal Foch and his military advisers are the ones who have outlined them.

The first part of the note recites that the President has taken this step because of the "solemn and explicit assurance" that the terms of peace laid down by him have been accepted by the German Government, that the desire to discuss the details of their application comes from "ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people," and on the strength of Germany's promise to observe "the humane rules of civilized warfare." Mr. Wilson does not express his own belief that German Ministers speak for "an overwhelming majority of the German people." He is here using the language of

preceding German note. But in making their own assertions as to a responsible government the basis for referring the matter of an armistice to the Allied Governments, there is danger of giving the German Government a talking point on the subject of a representative government which Germany will make use of in another note.

In the former note, Foreign Secretary Solf had said he spoke for a government "formed in complete accordance with the principle of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise." Mr. Wilson replies that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has not fully been worked out, that the "power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired," and that if we must deal now and in the future with the "military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany" then we "must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender." It is this closing paragraph which discloses the teeth of the note, and ought to convince the German people that any sort of negotiation with military or civil autocrats is impossible. Germany has granted certain parliamentary changes in the German Government, and will be prepared to make further grants in the hope of convincing President Wilson that the government has become democratic and representative. But the power to grant is the power to retake, and may be exercised as readily if occasion suits. The President has long held the position that he cannot treat with the existing German Government, because its word may not be trusted. This is not so different from Bismarck's position at the close of the Franco-Prussian War, when he demanded of the French people that they create a new and responsible government with which he might deal.

Danger of Talking Peace

In a tremendous conflict such as this is, in which so much depends upon the backing given to fighting forces

by the civil population, prolonged peace discussion is an element of danger. It is for this reason that the opening of discussions with Germany was so generally deplored. In Washington diplomatic circles it is felt that the labor and pacifist sentiment abroad, encouraged by the exchange of notes, might seriously embarrass the Allied Governments if they seem less ready to discuss peace with Germany than President Wilson has been. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went abroad to align British with American labor in seeing the war through to a victorious end. He succeeded, but some fear the exchange of notes has had an unsettling effect.

There is unquestionably great war weariness among the European belligerents on both sides. Continued discussion of peace, when the issues of the war have not been fought out, works upon the feelings of the war-weary and encourages the hope that the war may soon be over. There is no great danger of that sort in the United States, because there is not the psychological background of war-weariness. This is shown by the general demand for unconditional surrender inspired by Germany and Austria's insincere peace pleas. But we ought to be mindful of the different background among our allies, and not encourage the belief that the end is near because the enemy so assiduously talks about his desire for peace.

It has often been said that Germany's peace offensives are more to be feared than her military offensives. Speaking of this the other day, Lord Northcliffe said it would prove a great blessing if it could be met by "a close co-ordination of the powers associated against Germany." I have frequently insisted upon the necessity of Allied diplomatic unity. Uniform success has come to our armies ever since we have had military unity. The Allies are in as great need of diplomatic unity expressing itself upon the ends for which we are fighting and the exact terms of peace which will meet those ends. For the Allies with divided councils to enter into negotiations with a cunning and unscrupulous enemy would be to lose the objects for which we are fighting.

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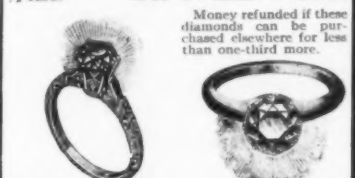
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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by
DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. The present issue offers a great many lines for study which are timely. The pictures on page 590 suggest our own problem and possible modifications due to the war. Attention is again directed to Italy through Hare's pictures on pages 586 and 587, as the result of the reopening of the Italian offensive on October 24th. Preceding issues should be consulted in this connection. Thompson's pictures of Russia should also be considered in connection with those appearing in recent issues. Two new books on Russia are of special interest here, one by Mr. A. J. Sack of the Russian Information Bureau, "The Birth of the Russian Democracy," and Charles Edward Russell's "Unchained Russia." Note Mr. Chapple's article (page 581), as a means of emphasizing the United War Work Campaign.

Softening War's Harshness, p. 589. What various forms of relief work has the war made necessary as shown by this picture? Describe by the picture just how this need is being met and by whom. Can you mention any other agencies doing work of a similar character to that shown here?

Blasting a Way to Berlin, p. 584. On the Eve of the St. Mihiel Advance, p. 585. Where is St. Mihiel? the Meuse? Sedan? Lorraine? Draw a map covering these four points of geography and note how closely related they are to each other and to the general plan being followed by the Allies here. What preparations have been found necessary to carry out the plans formed? Look up the Battle of Sedan and note how different or how similar a second battle here would be. How different is the situation along the frontier today and in 1870-71? Look up the details of this St. Mihiel advance and write an account of it, bringing in all the pictures on p. 585.

America Aroused, p. 590. What proportion of the population do these people represent? To what extent are they assisting in the winning of the war? Look up the distribution of races in the United States (see "Statistical Atlas" of last census), and note where the negro population is to be found and to what extent it could be drawn upon to help win the war. What educational institutions or special means were there before the war for training them for such service as the war demands? How much of a race problem have we in this country? How is it likely to be modified by the war? Compare our race problem with that of Germany, or Austria, or the Balkans.

Starting the Back - Fire of War at Vladivostok, pp. 592-593. See also Donald Thompson's pictures in issue of Oct. 26. What is happening in Vladivostok? How important do the Allies regard the situation there? What are some of the problems which they are facing and what bearing will their solution have upon the final outcome of the war? To what extent is Siberia in Allied hands? To what extent is Vladivostok the key to the situation there? Argue that the Allies should or should not advance to the Urals as has been suggested. How far will the occupation of Siberia decide the fate of Russia? Is it likely to have a greater influence on the situation than the efforts of the Allied Expedition which is pushing along in northern Russia? An interesting topic would be to follow step by step the Russian penetration of Siberia between the 16th and 18th centuries.

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THERE are many ingredients in really good mince meat. And each of these many ingredients gives Heinz an opportunity to show his resources in procuring the best—choice apples from the wind-swept orchards of Northern New York, Grecian currants—fruity and clean—raisins from Valencia, beef from America's great plains and fragrant spices from the Orient. With each ingredient good as it can be, Heinz Mince Meat adds goodness to goodness—blending, seasoning, bringing out the flavor, until the result is a triumph. Heinz Mince Meat is sold only in one and two pound glass jars and tins—never in bulk.

HEINZ Plum Pudding

This fine pudding, sacred to festivities for hundreds of years, is made by Heinz according to the best English traditions, and is a perfect ending for a good dinner.

HEINZ Fig Pudding

Here is a pudding that is simple and wholesome, but choice enough for your most particular dinner party, especially if served with the sauce for which the recipe is given on the can.



Some of the
57



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WHEN HE WAS FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, W. L. DOUGLAS WENT TO SOUTH BRAintree, MASS., TO LEARN THE TRADE OF BOOTMAKING.

HE WORKED FOR ANCIL THAYER, A FAMOUS BOOTMAKER, UNDER WHOM HE THOROUGHLY MASTERED THE TRADE OF MAKING MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BOYS SHOES Best in the World \$3.00 \$3.50

You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 105 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

President W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE COMPANY
181 SPARK STREET
BROCKTON - MASS.

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Any agent or broker can sell you a Hartford policy.

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shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method is endorsed by leading musicians and heads of State Conservatories. Successful 25 years. Play chords at once and complete steps in every key, within 4 lessons. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers old or young. All made free. Diploma granted. Write today for 64-page free book. "Learn Piano or Organ."

M. L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio B. N. Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.



Coughs and colds are the same today as when grandma was a girl. And Piso's is still the same favorite that it was more than 50 years ago. Gives prompt relief; eases tickling; soothes hoarseness and inflamed throats.

Ask your druggist for Piso's
Contains No Opiate
Safe for Young and Old

PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura



All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

A Great Army of Allied War Workers

Continued from page 581

fluently. The A. L. A. will have been largely responsible for this. It has found out that learning English does not wear the men away from the tongue they learned at their mother's knee. Foreign language newspapers and books have served to eliminate the awful isolation that comes to those talking and reading in a strange tongue.

Nearly all transports and naval vessels carry books overseas, and these books find their way into German and Austrian camps where leaden hours are turned into golden moments, for the English and Americans in prison camps are as hungry for books in their own language as the foreign-born soldier in the ranks of the Allies.

The Library fund will be allowed three and a half million dollars of the \$170,000,000 to be raised. Every commander and every observer "over there" knows what a power the morale of the troops has been in winning the war, and this money is given to keep up the mental strength of the army, to keep up this great phalanx of war work activity that has shown to the world in the Allied force an army which in health, spirits and efficiency has never been equaled in all the past.

The Y. M. C. A. classes in English in the United States army will have a historical distinction as a universal university, one that has touched more points in its curriculum and covered a wider area of human thirst for knowledge than anything ever known in history. All this is important as a part of the United War Work Campaign, which includes the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., S. A. and War Camp Community Service. In fact, all of these organizations have been centralized for efficient service as the command of the Allied armies has been centralized. The result will be just as it was when Foch was placed in charge of all Allied forces—a singleness of purpose and concentration of direction that mean results.

To get these results let us all make financial sacrifices that the good work in our army may be continued.

Shows in New York

Attractions to which you may safely take your daughter

Acolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals
Astor Belasco	Little Simplicity Daddies	Musical play Appeal for children of France
Booth	Be Calm, Camilla	Clare Kummer in comedy
Broadhurst	Ladies First	Nora Bayes, in musical show
Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Music by leading organizations and soloists
Central	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play
Century	Freedom	Patriotic spectacle
Cohan	Head Over Heels	Misti in rollicking show
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play
Comedy	An Ideal Husband	Oscar Wilde comedy
Cort	Fiddlers Three	Bright operetta
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	New comedy
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Light comedy
Eltinge	Under Orders	Play with only two actors
Empire	The Saving Grace	Cyril Maude in comedy
48th Street	The Big Chance	Willard Mack melodrama
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play
Globe	The Canary	Musical comedy
Greenwich Village	The Better 'Ole	Balmsfather humor
Harris	The Riddle: Woman	Bertha Kalich
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty
Liberty	Gloriana	Comedy, with music by Friml
Longacre	Nothing But Lies	Willie Collier in farce
Lyric	The Unknown	Genuine thriller
Miller	Purple	Ruth Chatterton in comedy
New Amsterdam	Perkins	Brisk musical show
Park	The Girl Behind the Gun	Good singers in repertory
Playhouse	Opera Comique	English romance
Plymouth	Peter's Mother	Tolstol drama
Republic	Redemption	War melodrama
Seelye	Where Poppies Bloom	Information
Shubert	Information	Jane Cowl in gay comedy
39th Street	Sometime	Tuneful operetta
Vieux Colombier	Not With My Money	Crook comedy
	Georgette LeMouner	Fine acting in French

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Bijou	Sleeping Partners	French spice
Casino	Sinbad	Al Jolson and Winter Garden success
Winter Garden	Passing Show of 1918	Snappy revue

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Wanted Ideas. Write for Free Patent Guide Books. List of Patent Buyers and Inventors Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Ideas Wanted. Send Postal for Needed Inventions. List of Patent Buyers and Guide book. How to Secure Patent through our Credit Plan. Randolph & Co., 789 F., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

\$270 One Day's Sales July, 1918. Mr. Shook reports as above. Kellogg \$700 ahead in two weeks. Meixner \$250 in one day. Perrine \$380 in one day. Eakins \$1,500 profit in one month. We start you in business with machinery and instructions. We have plenty of raw popcorn to sell. Start at once. Manufacture Crispettes, a delicious popcorn candy. Positively no sugar used. Sales enormous. Profits \$1,000 a month in some towns. Long Co., 370 High St., Springfield, Ohio.

Men and Women Wanted, 18 to 60, to fill thousands of vacancies and new positions in Government Service in Washington and elsewhere. Permanent, higher salaries, patriotic work, easy hours, paid vacations. Quick appointments. Write for Book RE, listing positions. Washington Civil Service School, 2018 Marden Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams." by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents 200% Profit. Wonderful Little article. Something new; sells like wildfire. Carry right in pocket. Write at once for free sample. Albert Mills, Mgr., 6165 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sell Insyde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Large manufacturer wants agents to sell Guaranteed made to measure Raincoats \$50 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'd'w'y, N.Y.

BOOKS

A Rare and Exceptional Book Bargain for the Fall and Holiday Trade. We have a large supply of the "Practical Home Doctor," manufactured before the rise in the price of paper and the increase in cost of labor, which we can sell at much lower prices than it would cost to manufacture at the present time. Will sell in lots of 200 and upwards. Address W. J. Meagher, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Cash—Send by Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magnet points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est. 1899, L. 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SONG WRITERS

Song Writers: Submit your song-poems now for free examination and advice. Valuable booklet explaining our original methods of revising, composing, copyrighting and facilitating free publication or outright sale of song, sent free on postal request. Learn the truth from a reliable successful concern. Satisfaction guaranteed. Knickerbocker Studios, 116 Galety Bldg., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Virginia—Modern Country home, 165 acres in Piedmont section, near High school, on main road; including stock, implements, crops, feed and household goods. Will sacrifice at \$15,000.00; residence alone cost \$10,000.00. Immediate possession. H. H. Meschendorf, Forest Depot, Virginia.

ADDING MACHINES

Automatic Adding Machine, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides. Does work of \$300 machine. Retail \$10. Five-Year Guarantee. Catalog and terms Free. Dept. L, Calculator Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Writers' Service, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get Our Plan for Monogramming Autos, traveling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

FLORIDA LAND

We Will Build Your Home on a Rich Farm within twelve miles of Jacksonville and you can pay for it at the rate of \$5.00 monthly. Write today for full particulars. Jax Heights, Jacksonville, Fla.

Buy War Savings Stamps

During Nov. 1918 -- \$4.22
During Dec. 1918 -- \$4.23

The Government Buys it Back from You \$5.00
January 1st, 1923, for

Buy it outright for cash. Or buy it on installment Plan: 25c down and 25c as often as possible.



HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

Famous
for a
Generation

Holland House

WILLARD H. BARSE, Lessee

Fifth Ave., at 30th St.
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NEW YORK

Room tariffs conform to
Government recom-
mendations.

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MONTH

The masterpiece of watch
manufacture—adjusted to the
second, position, temperature and
location. Encased at factory
into your choice of the exquisite
new watch cases. The great Burling-
ton Watch sent on simple request.
Pay at rate of \$2.50 a month. You
get the watch at the same price that
the wholesale jeweler must pay us.

Write Today See color illustra-
tions of all newest
designs in watches that you have to
choose from. Name and address on a
postcard is enough. Write today.
Burlington Watch Company
Dept. 245, 137th St. and Marshall
Bldg., Chicago, Illinois
Canadian Office: 245
Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

Uncle Sam Needs 100,000 Men and Women

Stenographers, Typists and Clerks

President of Civil Service Commission says it is
the patriotic duty of citizens to fill these positions.
If you desire to serve your country and at the
same time get a fine position,

Write Today for Our Big Free Catalog
which describes these positions and also our courses
prepared by former U. S. Government Civil Service
Secretary-Examiner.

Patterson Civil Service School, 4311 New Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

W. S. S. Stamps for sale at post
offices, banks, depart-
ment stores, and a mul-
titude of other places. **W. S. S.**
Look for the letters -

The Melting-Pot

The American Army has ordered from
one packer 99,500,000 pounds of bacon
and 134,000,000 pounds of other meats.
To fill the order will require 1,900,000 hogs.

The Allies have captured 254,000 pris-
oners on the western front within two and
one-half months, and it is estimated that 1,-
000,000 other Huns were killed or wounded.

Owing to the call of its workmen to the
colors, the American Sugar Refining Com-
pany now employs 600 women and girls,
about fifteen per cent. of all its refinery
employees.

Among the chemicals derived from the
coking of coal in by-product ovens are
aspirin, carbolic acid, ammonium bicar-
bonate, sulphur chloride, bases for dyes,
and high explosives.

Germany has been warned by France
that devastation of territory from which
the Huns retreat "will be punished inex-
orably," and those who order the devasta-
tion will be held responsible morally,
penally and pecuniarily.

A colored woman, an expert currency
examiner in the Bureau of Engraving in
Washington, did three persons' work for
more than a week during a recent currency
rush. The negro girls in the bureau are
generally giving good service.

Bureau of Mines experts say that
40,000,000 barrels of fuel oil, one-quarter
of the whole amount used in this country,
might have been saved the past year
by operating plants more intelligently
and proper firing. The money loss was
\$140,000,000.

Thousands of employees of a factory
doing Government work, at Dayton, Ohio,
in mass meeting assembled, took a solemn
oath of allegiance to the American flag and
the Constitution, and pledged their loyal
service as workers for the war.

There are at least 1,761 American sol-
diers, sailors and civilians in prison camps
in Europe, mostly in Germany. Of these
281 are civilians. General Pershing reports
the capture at St. Mihiel of 15,000 German
soldiers and 8,400 in the battle of the
Marne, a total of 23,400.

A small oil company in Oklahoma, after
a strenuous struggle of over three years
and expenditure of over \$100,000, became
a producer and built up a fund of \$485,000.
Of this amount the Government, under
the Federal tax law, demanded \$483,000,
but afterwards reduced the levy by
\$112,000.

The British ship-building output for
this year is 1,545,826 tons, the American
output 1,636,403 tons. This is the first
time America has been ahead in this
respect in seventy years. In August alone
sixty-six new ships were launched in Amer-
ican shipyards, aggregating 226,000 tons,
or 42% of the new tonnage of Great Britain
in 1916. This was a new American ship for
every three working hours.

Major-General Leonard Wood, com-
manding at Camp Funston, Kansas,
received on his fifty-eighth birthday the
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, con-
ferred on him by the French Government
ten years ago in recognition of his military
services in Cuba and the Philippines.
Until the recent law was enacted by Con-
gress American officers were not allowed
to receive decorations from foreign govern-
ments.

Darwin P. Kingsley says: "Man is the
only rational animal. Therefore man is
the only animal that can lie or be deceived
by lies. Lying is a wicked and an unfor-
givable perversion of man's loftiest powers.
... The blasting indictment that lies
to-day against the German people is not
alone that they are guilty of crimes inde-
scribable but that the military caste,
through a program deliberately adopted,
has made them a nation of cruel liars,
the kind, as Irving Bacheller puts it, 'that
made Hell famous.'"

Let the people think!



This Label is made for you

It is put in every Raynster so you will know
what you are getting. It is a promise of satis-
factory wear from the world's largest rubber
manufacturers. It is assurance of full-measured
value in material and workmanship.

Do your part by looking for this label.

Raynsters come in all desirable styles. There
are heavy rubber-surfaced coats for outdoor
men; featherweight silks; trim business
Raynsters of fine woollens; light slip-ons for
dress-up wear and a complete range of styles
for women, boys and girls. The Raynster
Label covers the largest line of weatherproof
garments made.

Raynsters are priced to fit every pocket-
book and at each price you are certain of
getting top-notch value for your money. That
is what the label means to you.

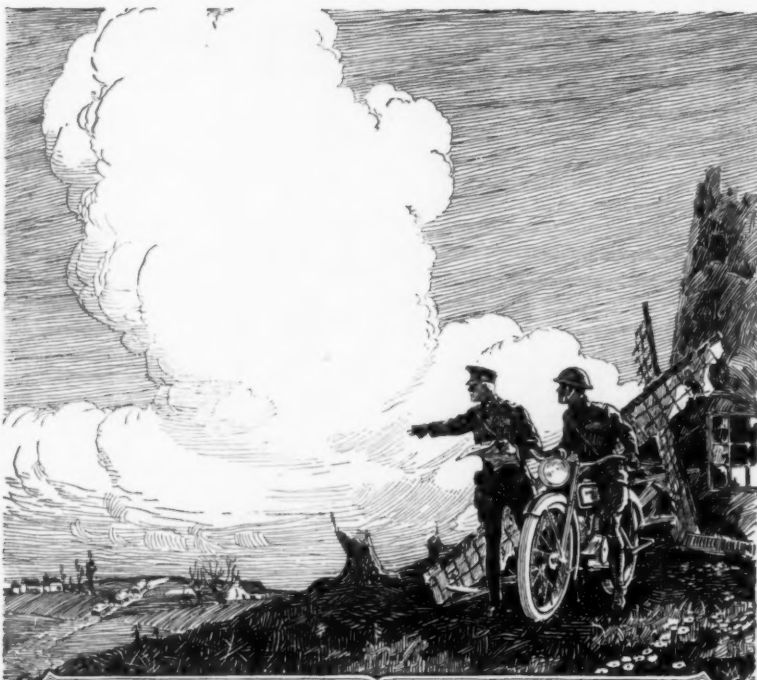
Get a Raynster today. You'll find it
in any good clothing store. We'll gladly
send a Style Book if you'll write for it.

United States Rubber Company
Clothing Division
New York and Boston



Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



"Turn Back That Ammunition Train!"

"THAT road has come under enemy fire. They'll be blown to bits if they ever cross that hill top."
And the snappy—soldierly—"D. R." with his motorcycle "turns the trick."

Without the speed and the down-right dependability of the motorcycle—under the most trying conditions that the War Gods ever devised—the history of this war to date would have been written differently.

The Harley-Davidson

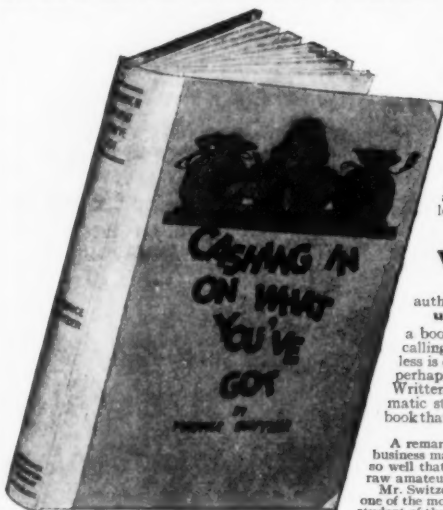
is there—with our boys and their Allies—serving the most successful fighting men ever put under arms.

We are proud to have been asked by our Government, on the declaration of war, to put 100% of our greatly increased output into the line with such men as these.

No personal or business needs after the war can ever approximate what is demanded of and delivered by the motorcycles in the service.

Harley-Davidson Motor Co. Milwaukee Wisconsin

CASHING IN ON WHAT YOU'VE GOT



To err is human; to acknowledge it, divine. The man who is stuck on himself rarely has any cause for jealousy. A fool and his opinions are soon parted. God help the man who doesn't help himself! A rolling stone gathers no moss but it gets to be a pretty smooth article. There is no vacation time in the school of experience. Putting off for tomorrow what may be done today has only one advantage; you may be fired tomorrow, and then you won't have to do it.

Vast riches or a great reputation are prizes in life's lottery that few of us may hope to win. An inscrutable Nature has decreed that some of us shall be geniuses and others mediocrities—some natural-born employers and others natural-born employees.

Yet there is no reason why we should not all be successes, each in his own degree. The secret of success is simple after all. It consists merely in making the most of such abilities as we have. This is the lesson brought out in

Cashing in on What You've Got

By MAURICE SWITZER

author of "Letters of a Self-Made Failure," "Satire and Song," etc.

a book which it is hardly fair to damn by calling it inspirational, but which nevertheless is distinctly inspirational in spite of—or perhaps because of—its sparkling humor. Written in Mr. Switzer's inimitably epigrammatic style, there is hardly a sentence in the book that does not offer food for serious thought.

A remarkable little book written by a New York business man who writes for the love of it, and writes so well that he makes many professionals feel like raw amateurs. —Youngstown Telegram

Mr. Switzer is much more than a humorist. He is one of the most successful of business men as well as a student of the theory of business. He has produced a unique type of literature. —Louisville Courier-Journal

Mr. Switzer writes for relaxation, but he writes also to a clear point and purpose. —New York World

Mr. Switzer's pen unfolds something worth while in every sentence. —Milwaukee Journal

The essence of an active life distilled by means of a keen observation and flavored with a fine sense of humor. . . . If Mr. Switzer should succeed in cashing in on what you've got to the extent of one buck—the price of his book—he'll get what he deserves, and you'll probably get more than you expect.

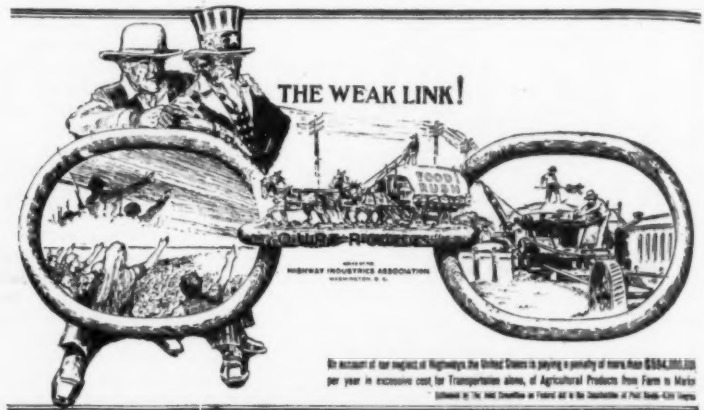
"CASHING IN ON WHAT YOU'VE GOT" will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of its price \$1.00.

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION COMPANY
225 Fifth Ave., New York

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



An effective poster issued by the Highways Industries Committee in its effort to stimulate interest in good roads. Good highways are getting to be as necessary as good railways.

JUDGING TRUCKS

IF you owned one motor truck and depended upon yourself to see that it was kept properly occupied, upon your driver as a mechanic to see that it was handled properly and kept in repair, and upon your stenographer, as a bookkeeper, to help you determine exactly how efficient was its operation and how much it was costing you, one of the judges in this contest and the results obtained were indeed convincing as to the value, not only to the individual but also to the country at large, of standardized truck-operating cost records which will enable all owners to "stop the leaks."

The truck which will pay for itself soonest is the one which can be operated on a paying basis for the greater part of the time. The truck which is not given enough to do, or which is forced to run part of the time with only half a load, or with no load at all, can by no means be termed an efficient truck and, theoretically, has no business to be using our highways. It is a "slacker" truck in every sense of the word. But in these days of railroad congestion no truck needs to be a "slacker" truck. There is work for all, and if the owner has no use for one of these vehicles in his own business, he can at least rent it out with profit to concerns which are engaged in inter-city hauling, store door deliveries, rural express, and other activities which are helping to win the war.

The use of the National Standardized Truck Cost-Keeping Systems is not confined to the entrants in the contest in question. They are suitable for every make and size of truck, as is evidenced by the fact that several hundred are in use by readers of LESLIE'S who applied last June for the system as offered by the Motor Department. There are still a few of these cost-keeping systems available and a folder sufficient for maintaining a record of a year's performance of any one truck will be sent to any truck owner upon receipt of the cost price of 25 cents.

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In the contest in question some eighteen hundred truck owners were entered to compete for the \$5,025 in prizes offered. The contest continued for three months and required that all records be kept on the National Standardized Truck System, of the same type as that offered by the Motor Department of LESLIE'S to truck owners who were interested in maintaining costs on a uniform basis. The editor of the Motor Department was privileged to sit as

HERE'S THE SPIRIT

MOTOR DEPARTMENT,
LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
New York, N. Y.

October 9, 1918.

GENTLEMEN:

Please send me one of your invitations to ride.

"Men and Women in Uniform,"

You are invited to

Ride with us

If we have room and go your way."

We shall erase the last four words, for when we have soldier boys aboard we are always going their way. Recently we went eight miles out of our way to land a soldier at his destination. Three times we have driven past our home with a load of soldiers—three miles to town and the same back in order to land them "down town." If we are permitted to buy gasoline and the car holds together and is not stolen, we hope to continue this kind of business. Our car is a five passenger—
Yours respectfully,

One of the several hundred letters received from readers requesting the red, white and blue wind-shield poster. There are still a few posters on hand, and while the supply lasts, one will be sent to each car owner who so requests the Motor Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, specifying the car on which it will be used.

A Correction

WE have received several letters from our good friends in the tire business, calling our attention to the error which occurred in the October 12th issue of LESLIE'S regarding the amount of rubber which the United States Government permits to be imported. This was stated to

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

For Christmas Presents

The Best Gift of All—A Diamond Ring

Our diamonds are distinctive in beauty and brilliancy, set in the latest fashionable Solid Gold Mountings.

Every Article in Our Large Jewelry Catalog is specially selected and priced unusually low. Whatever you select will be sent prepaid by us. You see and examine the article right in your own hands. If satisfied, pay one-fifth of purchase price and keep it; balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly. Standard world-renowned watches on credit terms. To the Cash Buyer While our prices are lower than the cash prices of other concerns, we make a discount of eight per cent for cash in full in advance or on delivery. Liberty Bonds Accepted.

We Have Been in Business Over 60 Years

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STORES IN LEADING CITIES

Special Values in Diamond Rings

at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$180, \$190, \$200, \$210, \$220, \$230, \$240, \$250, \$260, \$270, \$280, \$290, \$300, \$310, \$320, \$330, \$340, \$350, \$360, \$370, \$380, \$390, \$400, \$410, \$420, \$430, \$440, \$450, \$460, \$470, \$480, \$490, \$500, \$510, \$520, \$530, \$540, \$550, \$560, \$570, \$580, \$590, \$600, \$610, \$620, \$630, \$640, \$650, \$660, \$670, \$680, \$690, \$700, \$710, \$720, \$730, \$740, \$750, \$760, \$770, \$780, \$790, \$800, \$810, \$820, \$830, \$840, \$850, \$860, \$870, \$880, \$890, \$900, \$910, \$920, \$930, \$940, \$950, \$960, \$970, \$980, \$990, \$1000, \$1010, \$1020, \$1030, \$1040, \$1050, \$1060, \$1070, \$1080, \$1090, \$1100, \$1110, \$1120, \$1130, \$1140, \$1150, \$1160, \$1170, \$1180, \$1190, \$1200, \$1210, \$1220, \$1230, \$1240, \$1250, \$1260, \$1270, \$1280, \$1290, \$1300, \$1310, \$1320, \$1330, 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A HEALTH-GIVING HIKE

Miss Christina Nichols (at right) and Miss Cordelia Hepburn, daughter of Chairman Hepburn of the Chase National Bank, New York, who recently toured on foot along the bank of the Housatonic and across Connecticut. Fifteen miles per day with knapsack and staff in the crisp autumn atmosphere as a health-giving exercise is unsurpassable.



MISS KATE GLEASON

Lately elected, by unanimous vote of the directors, President of the First National Bank of East Rochester, N. Y. She is head of the Northway Trailer Company and actively interested in other enterprises.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

IT is the same old story. You cannot get investors to buy stocks at a bargain unless everybody else is buying. For a year I have pointed out to my readers that gilt-edged stocks and bonds were selling at abnormally low figures. The proof was the high returns they made to the investor. Bonds regarded as attractive when they yielded 4 per cent. and stocks freely bought when they gave a return of 5 per cent. on the investment fell to such figures that the return was doubled. Yet the public stood aloof.

Shrewd investors bought what the public sold. They realized that while no panic existed stocks were as much on the bargain counter as they usually are in panic times. On rumors of peace, speculators began to buy. As soon as the market showed activity and prices began to advance, the backward public poured in with orders, large and small. These buyers, as a rule, take their securities out of the market and put them in their strong boxes "for keeps." The greater the amount they buy the less floating stock on the market.

The public is buying now as never before, for the appetite of the investor has been whetted by his experience with the Liberty Loan. I presume that out of the 20,000,000 purchasers of the Liberty Loan at least three-quarters had never before bought a share of a stock or a bond. Most of them had been depositors in savings banks or had not been thrifty enough to set anything aside. Hundreds of thousands of farmers, I am told, who never purchased securities before, came into the market to buy Liberty Bonds. We must

not fail to realize the powerful influence this wide dissemination of the Liberty Loan must exercise on the state of mind of the public.

Before the war Wall Street was the target of every yellow journal and muck-raking magazine, and of every dissatisfied and envious man and woman. All this is changed. Liberty Bonds have their market on Wall Street. Every holder of a bond, therefore, has some interest in Wall Street transactions, and will watch the quotations on Liberty Bonds with interest. While watching these, he or she will naturally watch quotations on other securities, and realizing the opportunities for investment and speculation, will avail themselves of it. Under such conditions it is safe to believe that when a real old-fashioned Wall Street boom starts again it will carry figures to unprecedented heights.

This is no time for such a boom. The banks, with their highly extended credit, will not be inclined to favor it. A new Liberty Loan, which in all probability will properly be called a "Victory Loan," will be due within four or five months, and the public will have to be prepared to subscribe. Just now speculative inquiries relate to the question of how to differentiate between peace and war stocks. Securities that are assured of their dividends, like those that are under contract with the Government—principally railroads, telephone and the Western Union—are having a preferential call, while shares of corporations engaged in the manufacture of munitions are at a discount, though some of these companies undoubtedly will



New Uptown Office in New York

The National City Company, in establishing its new office in New York at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, aims to provide for investors generally, and for bond owners in particular, a more convenient service.

A special department has been provided for women investors, and they may consult, if they wish, women who have been specially trained for this work.

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Copper, Oil, Steel Motor and Railroad Companies may be shared by the investor purchasing their stocks in lots of

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for cash, partial payments or reasonable margin.

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DENOMINATIONS \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

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Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma.

We have loaned over \$3,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor. Bonds mature in 2, 3, and 5 years and can be had in denominations of \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

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Assets over \$400,000.00

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Oklahoma City Oklahoma

turn their efforts very readily, after the war, into new and profitable channels.

The automobile stocks have once more come into favor. It is realized that after the war, in all probability, orders for automobiles now held in restraint by Government direction will pour in upon the manufacturers in greater volume than ever before. But it must not be overlooked that the high prices of steel and iron, necessitating higher prices for automobiles, may act as a handicap on the situation.

Those who were fortunate enough to buy stocks and bonds from 10 to 20 points lower are strongly inclined to take a profit in the belief that, while the present upward movement may be permitted to go a little farther, banking interests and those who foresee the strenuous effort required to float the next Liberty Loan will discourage speculative purchases as much as possible.

M., ERIE, PA.: The short-term notes issued by the American Tobacco Company are an excellent purchase.

D., MELSTONE, MONT.: As members of the S. O. group, Continental Oil and Ohio Oil are reasonably safe. Ohio is the stronger company and makes a larger return on market price.

T., SHENANDOAH, PA.: The Middle States Oil Corporation's statement of operations for eighteen months makes a good showing, but the company is not yet seasoned and the stock is speculative.

T., YORK, PA.: At present United Gas Improvement may be regarded as a good business man's investment. The stock should be benefited by return of peace. The company is well managed.

G., BENNINGTON, VT.: While on the basis of recent dividends and market prices, Brooklyn Union Gas Co.'s stock has made a higher return, Consolidated Gas is the stronger company, has a large surplus, and is regarded as a "peace" concern of large possibilities.

B., NEW YORK, N. Y.: Indications at present are that dividends will be maintained on American Woolen common and National Enameling and Stamping common. The preferred of each company is better. Buy the preferred and you will be reasonably certain of dividends.

C., BUFFALO, N. Y.: S. S. Kresge Company's common is quoted at \$100 bid, \$130 asked; pfd. \$99 1/2 bid, \$102 1/4 asked. The company is prospering and seems to have an excellent outlook. As the Powdered Coal Engineering & Equipment Co. appears to be paying no dividends, it seems advisable to take your profit on the stock.

B., DETROIT, MICH.: There is no security in which a woman could invest \$500 that is safer than Liberty Bonds. If kept in a safe place or registered, they are about as convenient as a savings bank deposit, for money can be raised on them at any time, while the return is higher than most savings banks pay.

M., LOWELL, MASS.: As the entire capital stock of the Northway Motor Company is owned by the General Motors Corporation, an opinion concerning it could have no practical value. Amer. Voting Machine Co. stock is quoted at only 25 cents, a very low figure after a business career of several years. I do not advise its purchase.

M., CHARLESTON, S. C.: Island Oil & Transport Co. controls extensive properties in Mexico, Cuba and South America. Production is not yet highly profitable. The stock has had an erratic record. If post-war conditions should be favorable, the shares would be a fair long-pull. The First National Copper which figures in financial reports is Tom Lawson's pet of 1908 and 1918.

M., CHICAGO, ILL.: There appears to be good speculation in buying American Hide and Leather pfd. The company's earnings have shown a large increase and the stock is now on a 7 per cent. basis with prospects of an adjustment of the 117 per cent. of dividends in arrears. Corn Products common is a desirable long-pull. American Snuff Co. is prospering and the common stock is a good business man's investment.

S., LOUISBURG, N. C.: Persons with small capital should invest in only the safest securities. They cannot afford to take risks which may mean loss. Only those who can stand loss should buy speculative stock, and they should exercise discrimination. It would be safe to buy, with prospects of a profit, sound dividend payers like Corn Product pfd., Union Bag & Paper, Atchison pfd., U. P. pfd. and Great Northern.

C., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.: Of course the Liberty Loan Bonds are the safest securities in the world. The Chicago, St. P., Minn. consols are safe. Rochester Ry. & Light 7's are a business man's purchase, and the Potomac Electric Power 6's are well regarded. You can with reasonable safety buy American Beet Sugar pfd., American Loco pfd., Central Leather pfd., American Smelting pfd., and Beth. Steel 8 per cent. pfd.

M., NEW YORK, N. Y.: The possibilities of Cerro de Pasco place it among the good coppers. The company has rich properties in Peru, pays \$4 regular and \$1 extra dividends, and earnings are far above dividend requirements. St. Joseph Lead has a long and excellent dividend-paying record. Its future depends on the price of the product after the war. Sapulpa is a minor oil stock paying about 6 per cent. on market price. Anglo-Amer. is preferable.

W., KENOSHA, WIS.: Ohio Cities Gas is not lower than several other stocks paying its annual rate of 5%. The company reports enlarging business and surplus. The stock is a business man's purchase. Chicago Northwestern common is one of the best railroad common stocks. The company has just signed a contract with the Government which stabil-

izes earnings. Union Pac. is regarded as perhaps the best of all railroad stocks because the dividend of 10 per cent. is assured by very large earnings.

H., STEELTON, PA.: Transactions in American Ice, for the past year, have indicated that it was being quietly accumulated by those who sought to do this on the most favorable basis. Earnings of the company justify dividends on the common. Many believe the rumor of the consolidation with another company largely engaged in the coal business. One of the shortcomings of the American Ice Company is that its profit-earning period is limited to a few months in summer. If it had a coal business to tide over the winter months, it would be on a far more substantial basis.

R., SCRANTON, PA.: Both American Car and Foundry and American Locomotive are attractive at present. They are equipment stocks and classed as peace issues. Car & Foundry makes the better return. You can buy American Sugar through any broker advertising in LESLIE'S. Gulf State Steel, Republic Iron & Steel and Colorado Fuel & Iron have been operating profitably since the war broke out. Each is in a strong financial position. How peace will affect them in the absence of a tariff on steel is not certain. It would seem that Interborough common should some day "come back." Better hold than sacrifice.

W., ASHLAND, KY.: In saying that Sinclair Oil with good business conditions should "pull through," I meant that in time it might resume dividends. The company's earnings are increasing; it is using its suspended dividends for payment of indebtedness and extensions and its outlook is excellent. Inspiration, Anaconda and Greene-Canaan are among the best copper stocks. Atchison, So. Pac., No. Pac. and Penna. are in the reliable railroad list. All these have had substantial advances above the figures you name. I do not consider a margin of 10 per cent. sufficient on any of these issues except perhaps Penna. Notwithstanding recent appreciations, all the first-class stocks are still cheap.

New York, November 2, 1918 JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

First mortgages, bearing 6 per cent., on improved farms, in amounts of \$300 and up, may be had of the Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 543 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas, in business twenty-five years. Full particulars to any applicant.

Concise information and sound interpretation of events, all helpful to investors, are found in the weekly "Bache Review." Copies sent free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Selected loans on improved Seattle property are dealt in by Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., 3rd Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Washington. These loans are made attractive by the high Western rate of interest. The firm invites correspondence.

Investors will find suggestions of value in "Security Suggestions" published semi-monthly, by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. One can secure this publication with a booklet describing the part payment plan, by writing to Megargel & Co. for 20-D.

"A Buyer's Guide to Good Investments," issued by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, sets forth the merits of 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate serial gold bonds based on new income-producing property, and recommended as sound and stable. Write to the company for this worth-while booklet.

The unsold portion of an issue of \$50,000 in 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, based on a large business building in Seattle which cost \$130,000, is being distributed by the Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington. The company will furnish free an illustrated description of this timely investment.

One who diversifies his investments should not overlook good real estate securities. The first mortgage bonds safeguarded under the Straus plan, and yielding 6 per cent., offer a desirable investment for any amount from \$100 up. Informing literature and Circular No. I-803, setting forth the merits of this offering, may be obtained of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York.

Many business houses are hampered by the calling of employees into the nation's service. Babson's reports will aid such establishments to solve the replacement problem. The reports supply information regarding practically every line of business. Particulars sent free to those who write to Dept. K-10 of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

The baby, or \$100, bond is a great favorite with small investors. Some of the best corporations issue bonds of this denomination. They may be bought on initial payments of \$10 and monthly payments of \$5. A list of offerings and explanatory booklet H-4, "Partial-Payment Plan," will be forwarded to any address by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

The 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par \$5, of the Carbo-Hydrogen Co. of America, is recommended by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York. The price is 97 1/2, with a 25 per cent. bonus in common stock. The company's customers include leading iron, steel, and shipbuilding corporations. Earnings are more than double dividend requirements. Descriptive circular L. W. will be sent by Farson, Son & Co. on request.

An interesting booklet, "Iowa Investments," giving carefully investigated facts about Iowa first farm mortgages, Iowa first farm mortgage bonds and tax-free municipal bonds, has been issued by the Bankers Mortgage Company, Dept. 1538, Des Moines, Iowa, and will be mailed to any investor. These securities have been purchased in large amounts by insurance companies and other controllers of ample capital, but they may also be purchased on the partial payment plan by persons of smaller means.

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Address all Correspondence to **LESLIE'S** 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City



1878

Salt pork for breakfast, salt pork for dinner, salt pork for supper

Do you remember? You do if you lived in a village or on a farm thirty or forty years ago.

Fresh meat was in those days hard to get. The refrigerator car had not then been developed, and therefore it was practically impossible to ship perishable meats from the city packing houses into rural communities.

In the larger towns the local meat shops did their own meat dressing, but on the farms each family did its own butchering in the winter and used salted and pickled meats in the summer. The small villages depended on the farms in the winter for what meat they could get.

* * *

Today there is no village so small, and few farms so isolated, that fresh, sweet meat is not regularly available at all times.

This change came with the establishment, by the large packers, of a nation-wide system of meat distribution into the small towns and rural communities.

This system is known as the "Car Route" system. It means that practically every village and small town in America is visited at regular intervals—in many cases as often as three times

a week—by refrigerator cars loaded with fresh, sweet meats.

* * *

Following closely on the heels of the development of the refrigerator car, an achievement in which Swift & Company played a big and vital part, came the development of the car route system.

Here again Swift & Company played a leading role, as it was they who put into operation in 1890 the first car route.

This first route has grown and expanded until today there are hundreds of such routes operated out of the various Swift packing houses.

* * *

Today millions of people who live on farms and in villages rely on car route distribution, to a great extent, for fresh meats.

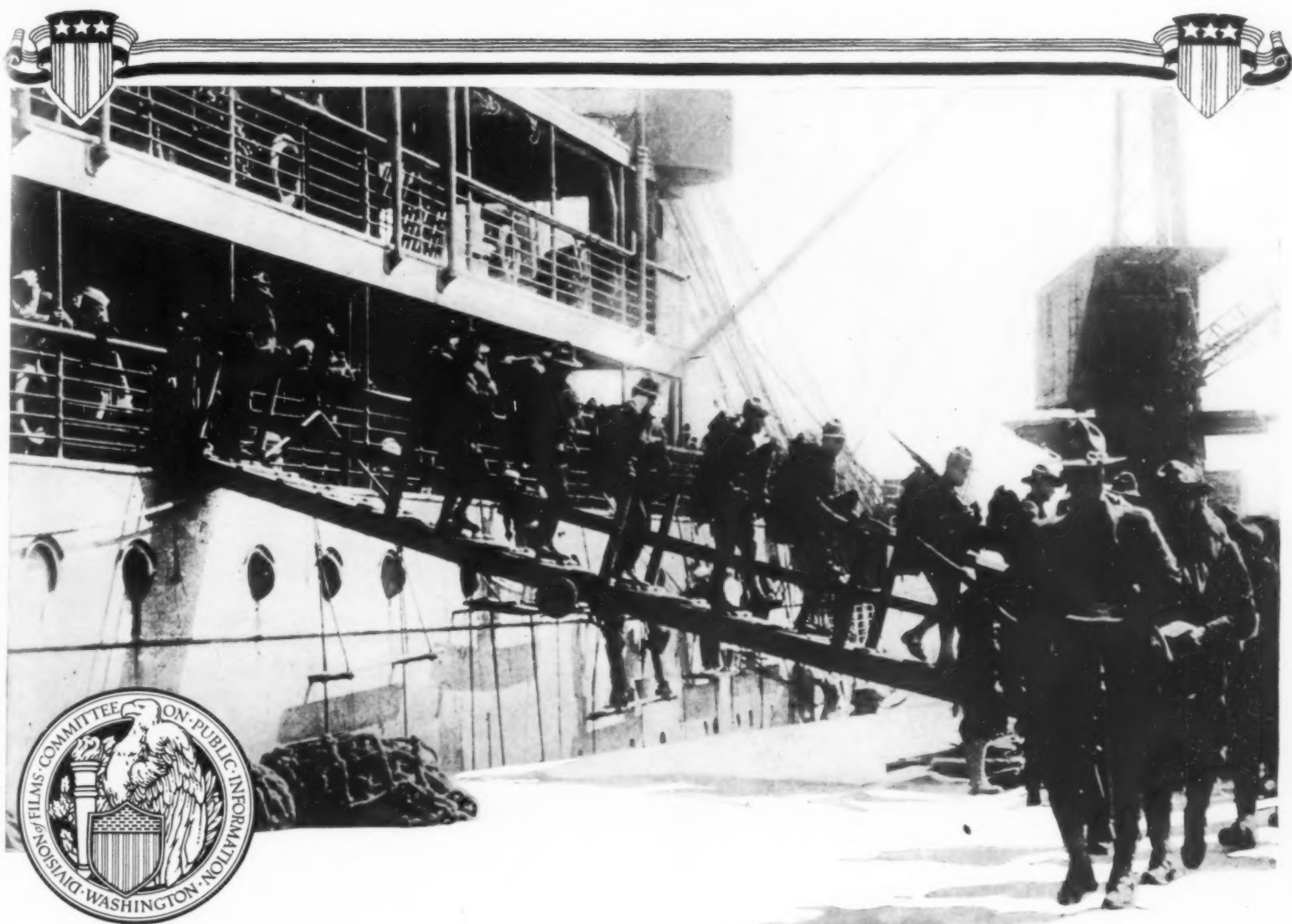
Thanks to the initiative and progressiveness of America's packing industry, they are no longer confined to an unchanging diet of salted and pickled meats.

Fresh beef and meats of all kinds—of a quality that is recognized as the standard of the world—are today staple foods on American farm and village tables.

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Second U. S. Official War Feature

Reading history may be dull, dry business, but *seeing* history actually *being made before your eyes*, is fascinating, thrilling, blood-stirring.

Uncle Sam wants you to *see* the war—as clearly as if you were there yourself—to *see* how your fellow countrymen are helping to shatter the power of "the unspeakable Hun." He wants you to *feel* the storm and stress of the great days in which we are living.

The U. S. Government's own film, "America's Answer," takes you right

into the thick of the titanic struggle, and shows you real flesh-and-blood Americans doing constructive work behind the lines—the kind of work you rarely associate with War.

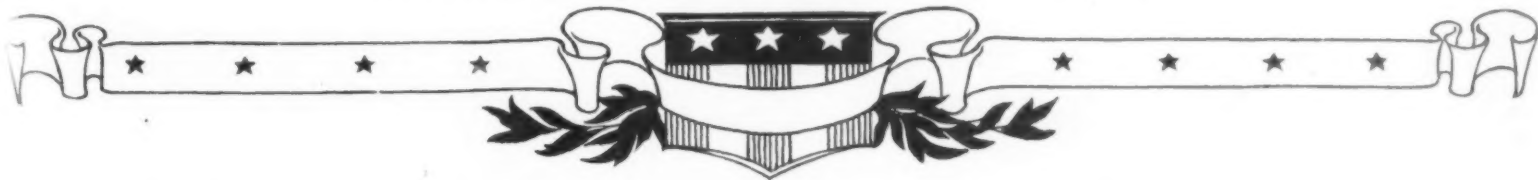
It shows you other Americans actually going into battle at the brilliant action of Cantigny, supported by French tanks and flame-throwers.

YOU women with men folks in France will specially welcome this opportunity to see "America's Answer." A Washington woman

spoke for all the women of America when she said, "If they only would stop long enough for one to scan the faces, I feel sure that I would see my boy."

So, even if you won't see another motion picture the rest of the year, be sure you see "America's Answer." The items in your newspaper will take on new meaning for you, after you have seen this marvelous picture, the scenes for which were filmed on the spot by the U. S. Signal Corps.

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today's food problem



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On the one hand the housewife is endeavoring to conserve foods. On the other hand she is faced by restricted supply and often by the complete shutting off of certain foods. With it all she feels it her duty to provide wholesome foods for the household and to economize in their use.

Hebe used in cooking and baking helps the housewife economize without sacrificing quality—and helps to conserve dairy products.

Hebe is a compound of evaporated separated milk and edible vegetable fat, the latter pressed from the white meat of the cocoanut and highly refined. Both separated milk and cocoanut fat are high in food values; and Hebe retains the nutritive qualities of both, scientifically combined—nothing is added.

Thousands of housewives are cooking and baking with Hebe with excellent results. Breads made with Hebe are light and fine in texture. It helps to make a splendid cocoa and chocolate and enhances the flavor of coffee. Soups, stews, gravies and creamed dishes are improved when Hebe is used, while its excellence in making desserts further commends it as a product which should be a staple in the pantry.

Hebe is produced in modern condenseries—is plainly labeled and sold for just what it is. Every can is sealed airtight and sterilized so that the housewife gets it from the grocer in the same pure condition in which it left the condensery.

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Hebe (pronounced He-be) takes its name from the character in Grecian mythology who served as cup bearer to the gods on Mount Olympus. She was the daughter of Juno and typified youth, health and happiness.

THE HEBE COMPANY



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